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It is the purpose of this study to present problems of unemployed youth in the context of changing manpower needs, labor force projections, and federally sponsored skill training programs. It is intended to be useful as a guide for administrators with job training responsibilities in the planning of vocational programs. Part I, dealing with National Trends, presents an analysis of unemployment and employment trends, and manpower requirements in the 1970's. Data on federally sponsored vocational training programs, and tables describing projected manpower needs are included. Part II, Profiles of The States, explores the relationship between net migration, labor force projections, unemployment, and federally sponsored training programs. Maps and tables of states are used to present extensive data. A future volume in the study will present a profile of nine American cities. (CH)

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VOCATIONAL TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Part One--National Trends

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Department of Health, Education, and
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January 1969

Foreword

Unemployment among nonwhite youth, particularly in ghetto areas, has been growing at an alarming rate. In 1967 one out of every four nonwhite teenagers was unemployed and in slum areas the unemployment rate was much higher. In the next decade the nonwhite teenage population is expected to grow rapidly, creating further pressures to meet the employment needs of increasing numbers of nonwhite youth. The purpose of this report is to present problems of unemployed youth in the context of changing manpower needs, labor force projections, and Federally sponsored skill training programs. The report is the first part of a series on vocational training, employment, and unemployment. Other sections deal with States and urban conditions.

The compilation of data is the product of an interagency effort. I would like to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Labor, and the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce. Special thanks goes to Dr. Herbert Striner, Director of Program Development, W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Washington, D.C., who has generously provided us with insight and direction. This study was prepared by Dr. Margot Louria assisted by staff members of the Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged. The findings and interpretations of these data are the responsibility of the Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged.

Regina Goff
Assistant Commissioner
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Disadvantaged

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INTRODUCTION

The status of an American in our society is frequently determined by the type of job he holds. We are a work oriented Nation. The development of job opportunities for significant numbers of people becomes a pressing requirement of the American economy. The projected labor force for 1970 (16 years and over) is 84.6 million, an increase of 12.5 million from 1960 and a percent change of 17.4. A larger proportion of the 1970 labor force is expected to be made up of younger workers. The nonwhite labor force is projected to grow at an even faster rate. According to the Department of Labor projections, the total nonwhite labor force (16 years and over) will rise by 36.5 percent between 1965 and 1980 compared with a 25.8 percent increase in white workers.

In the 1970's the occupational structure of the economy is expected to change in response to differential rates of growth among industries and technological innovation. These changes in occupational requirements have important implications for the nonwhite labor force. Nonwhite employees tend to be disproportionately concentrated in less-skilled occupations that are apt to have high unemployment rates and that are not growing as rapidly as the more skilled occupations. Nonwhites need to gain access to white-collar and skilled jobs at a faster rate than they have in recent years. If not, serious unemployment problems will result.

It is the purpose of this study to present an analysis of unemployment and employment trends and manpower requirements in the 1970's. Included in detail are data on Federally sponsored vocational training programs. It is hoped that administrators with job training responsibilities may find the survey a useful guide in the planning of programs. The study on Vocational Training, Employment and Unemployment is divided into three sections: (1) National trends, (2) Profiles of the States, and (3) Profiles of nine major American cities. This section is devoted to national trends.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT PATTERNS

"In recent times education has become the difference that divides." 1/ Economic developments in the post World War II periodhave produced an industrial system with a strong technological orientation. Technology makes its own demands on manpower. In contrast to the early days of industrialization which called for few men of skill and talent and a large unskilled labor force, today's economy has a broad top echelon of technicians and a rapidly shrinking base of unskilled workers.

Unemployment reflects the characteristics of a technological society. With few exceptions, unemployment declines as the level of education rises. Of the unemployed in March 1967, over half did not complete high school. Many of these persons were jobless precisely because they lacked the skills or educational prerequisites required for employment. In a survey of ten slum areas conducted by the Department of Labor in November 1966, 43.9 percent of the unemployed indicated that their joblessness was directly due to deficient education, lack of training, skills, or experience.

Within the economy, shifts in the occupational structure are taking place affecting employability. Blue-collar workers (craftsmen and foremen, operatives, nonfarm laborers) are in the decline in numbers and influence. As the relative demand for blue-collar workers declines, the need for technically trained professionals and other white-collar workers increases. Education must be responsive to these shifts. If the educational system does not accommodate itself to the requirements of a progressively growing technology, there will be an imbalance in job opportunities--numerous vacancies for the educationally qualified and no openings for those without education.

Educational systems that are able to shape their programs in accordance with the needs of a technological society will develop a well-qualified labor force and attract other workers. This is reflected in migration from the South and Southwest to California, Great Lakes States and eastern coast. Many of these migrants lack educational and skill qualifications required for employment in the communities to which they have moved. Without special training and compensatory education they may not be able to find jobs, and will add to the burden of welfare. In conclusion, the unemployed will consist more and more of the uneducated who are unemployable and thus outside the technological structure.

1/ John Kenneth Galbraith, The New Industrial State. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1967, p. 244. Galbraith defines technology as "the systematic application of scientific or other organized knowledge to practical tasks." And, "the more sophisticated the technology, the greater, in general, will be all of the foregoing requirements." Ibid., p. 12 and p. 17. This section is based on The New Industrial State.

PROJECTIONS OF MANPOWER NEEDS

As a result of industrial developments, the Department of Labor anticipates the following changes in manpower requirements, 1964-75: 2/

> The greatest increase in requirements will be for professional and technical workers; more than 4½ million additional personnel will be required, an increase of 54 percent. The white-collar group as a whole is expected to expand by nearly two-fifths, and to constitute 48 percent of all manpower requirements in 1975. The blue-collar occupations are expected to expand at less than half this rate, and will constitute 34 percent of all requirements. A rapid expansion in requirements for service workers is anticipated--a 35 percent increase in employment, bringing this group to about 14 percent of the total.

The Department of Labor expects major changes in the occupational distribution of employment by 1975. Manpower needs will decline in agriculture and rise in nonfarm employment. For nonfarm "goods producing" industries--manufacturing, mining, and construction--a moderate increase in manpower requirements is projected. Significant gains in productivity resulting from automation and other devices will increase output in goods-producing industries without requiring additional staffing. Requirements in service-producing industries--transportation and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and Government--are expected to increase rapidly. The largest manpower increase in the service-producing sector will probably take place in Government, nearly all in State and local government.

To summarize: 3/

> Government and the service and miscellaneous industries will increase sharply as a proportion of total industry employment. Other industries whose relative importance will increase are construction and trade. On the other hand, the relative importance of manufacturing and transportation and public utilities will decline slightly. Continued sharp declines in the proportion they represent of total requirements will take place in mining and agriculture.

2/ Department of Labor, America's Industrial and Occupational Manpower Requirements, 1964-75. January 1, 1966, p. 3.

3/ Ibid., p. 11.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT NEEDS

State and local governments are involved in a growing number of activities ranging from education to air and water pollution control. In 1965 State and local governments spent 87 billion and employed 7.7 million workers. In 1975 they are expected to spend 128.5 billion and employ 11.4 million--an increase of 3.7 million people. The rise in employment will result from rapid increases in population which will generate demand for services, particularly in urban areas. (See chart on p. 7.) Shifts in the age composition of the population will add to the responsibilities of State and local governments to provide services. A greater number of teachers will be needed in the classrooms to take care of the rising number and proportion of school-age children in the population. Anticipated increases in the number of older persons will result in the demand for medical services.

In an effort to determine manpower needs in urban areas, mayors of 50 cities with populations of 100,000 or more were requested to estimate the number of additional personnel needed among 13 public service functions. 4/ The chart below indicates the total number of personnel which could be employed in 130 cities and the proportion of jobs which might be filled by inner-city residents without technical or professional training.

Projection of additional public service manpower needs for 130 cities with populations 100,000 or more, based on replies of 34 cities *

Function or program	Manpower needs	Number utilizing inner-city nonprofessionals
Anti-pollution enforcement	1,748	900
Education	84,602	39,134
General administration	13,940	5,313
Health and hospitals	34,534	18,790
Highway and/or traffic	9,786	7,179
Housing codes and inspection	5,199	1,473
Library	5,619	3,159
Police	37,408	11,616
Fire	14,994	5,390
Recreation and parks	18,896	14,359
Urban renewal (or rehabilitation) -- including model cities	12,198	7,800
Sanitation	13,586	7,534
Welfare	26,909	18,497
Total	279,415	141,144

* Excludes answers to "Other"categories

4/ Findings from the inquiry were presented in a preliminary report by Harold L. Shepard, "Public Service Employment Needs in Cities with 100,000 Population or More," The W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Washington, D.C., March 27, 1968.

The results of this preliminary survey indicate that one-half of the total number of jobs could utilize non-professionals. "In other words, at least 140,000 possibilities for inner-city residents may be said to be present in the 13 public service functions in cities of over 100,000 population." 5/

The table on the next page describes projected manpower needs as anticipated by the Department of Labor for local and State employment.

5/ Ibid., p. 6.

ALL STATE AND LOCAL ACTIVITIES WILL REQUIRE MORE WORKERS BY 1975

Activities	Employment (in thousands)		Percent change	Employment increase reflects-
	1965	1975*		
Education------------	3,799	5,400	42.1	Rising school enrollments at all levels, but the faster pace at the higher education level.
Elementary-secondary.	3,020	3,930	30.0	
Higher-------------	741	1,400	89.0	
Other (includes schools for handicapped and administrative services for all public schools).	38	70	84.2	
Highways and streets.	560	675	21.0	Rising transportation needs and maintenance requirements
Public health and hospitals (includes associated institutions).	795	1,350	70.0	Impact of Medicare, Medicaid, and rising health service standards.
Housing and community development.	39	75	92.3	Social pressures for eradication of slums and construction of low rent housing. Heavy demand for city and regional planners, housing research specialists, worker analysts, intergovernmental relations specialists.
Sanitation---------	172	320	86.0	Efforts to clean up polluted streams and rivers. Heavy demand for sanitation engineers, hydrologists, chemists, and biologists.
Natural resources---	274	450	64.2	Heavy demands for parks and recreational facilities as leisure time increases for a growing population.
All other activities (includes protective services, general and financial control, local utilities, public welfare, etc.).	2,074	3,130	51.0	Rising population needs and expansion of services.

* Projected.

Source: Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Quarterly, May 1967.

LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS

Between 1960 and 1970 the total resident labor force is expected to grow by 17.4 percent--from 72.1 million to 84.6 million--and again by an increase of 18.1 percent from 1970 to 1980. The projected labor force for 1980 is 99,942,000. The annual increase is for nearly 1¼ million more jobs each year. In percentage increases the labor force is expanding at a faster rate than the population, as the following table illustrates.

Population and Labor Force Projections by Age Group
(Numbers in thousands)

	16 years and over	16 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 years and over
1. Population				
1960 -----------	121,814	21,814	47,134	52,866
1970 -----------	142,025	32,347	48,276	61,402
1980 -----------	166,552	37,937	62,373	66,242
Percent change				
1960-70 --------	16.6	48.3	2.4	13.9
1970-80 --------	17.3	17.3	29.2	7.3
2. Labor Force				
1960 -----------	72,104	12,720	31,878	27,506
1970 -----------	84,617	18,921	33,442	32,254
1980 -----------	99,942	22,544	43,407	33,981
Percent change				
1960-70 --------	17.4	48.8	4.9	17.3
1970-80 --------	18.1	19.2	29.8	5.4

Source: Department of Labor, Manpower Report of the President, April 1968

Proportionately, the largest increases in the labor force are occurring at the 16 to 24 year age group. The number of young workers is rising very rapidly during the present decade. The increase in younger workers reflects the high birth rate following World War II. Many have already entered the labor force or will do so by 1970. During 1970-80 the number of workers, 16 to 24 years, will rise at a slower rate than the 1960-1970 period. In turn, the 25 to 44 age group will have the greatest increase in the 1970's.

In conclusion, the labor force will be growing at a rapid rate and will consist of a larger proportion of young workers, many of whom will be in entry-level jobs or in the early stages of their career development.

NONWHITE EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Nonwhite workers are expected to constitute a larger proportion of the Nation's labor force in the 1970's than in the 1960's. Between 1960 and 1970 the percent increase in the nonwhite labor force, 16 years and over, is projected at 20; the corresponding increase for whites is 16 percent. A very rapid population growth in the present decade is anticipated for nonwhite youth. The percent change among nonwhites between 16 and 24 years is 52.3; close to an additional million nonwhite workers in the 16 to 24 age group are or will be entering the labor force by 1970.

Despite greater openings in some occupations and industries, employment opportunities for nonwhites are characterized by an over-representation in the low-income and low-skilled occupations, and an under-representation in the white collar, professional, and technical jobs. Industries with a declining rate of employment are the industries which have traditionally employed Negroes. The routine, repetitive, low-paid jobs--those which most Negroes have held in the past--are being rapidly eliminated by automation. Throughout the country Negroes have made slight progress in gaining entrance to skilled manual work, white collar work, and jobs of professional status. But within the professional-technical category, Negroes have been concentrated in lower-paying occupations, and until recently, have been dramatically under-represented in professions such as medicine, accounting, and engineering. One-fourth of the nonwhite men who worked in 1966 earned less than $3,000, compared with 7 percent of white workers. In every occupational category, nonwhite men had a much higher incidence of low earnings than did white men. Within the major occupations nonwhites were concentrated in such low-paying fields as service jobs and unskilled labor, which explains the large gap in earnings between white and nonwhite workers. For example, 15 percent of all nonwhite men employed in 1966 were nonfarm laborers as opposed to 4 percent of the white men (see p. 23).

Job opportunities must increase in the rapidly growing, better paid, and less unemployment-prone jobs in the white collar, skilled craft, and service fields on a substantially larger scale than in the past. If nonwhites continue to hold the same proportion of jobs as in 1964, it is feared that by 1975 their unemployment rate will be over five times that for the labor force as a whole. 6/

In summary, the effect of the projected shifts in the occupational requirements of the U.S. economy on employment opportunities is such that nonwhites will have to gain access to the rapidly growing higher skilled and white-collar occupations at a faster rate than they have in recent years in order to reduce unemployment.

6/ Technology and the American Economy, Report of the National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress, 1966, p. 31.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Over 11 million workers were unemployed at some time in 1966 according to the Department of Labor. In 1967 the number of unemployed was probably higher. Rates of unemployment for most occupational categories of workers were not significantly changed from 1966, although certain unemployment trends became more pronounced. Workers in manufacturing, particularly in the durable goods industries, were among those with rising unemployment rates. The rate of joblessness for workers in durable goods rose to 3.4 percent in 1967 from 2.7 percent a year earlier; for those in non-durable manufacturing it increased to 4.1 percent from 3.8 percent. As might be expected from the developments in manufacturing, the rate of joblessness rose more sharply for operatives--from 4.4 percent to 5 percent. Non-farm laborers, whose job security is precarious at best, had a slightly higher rate (7.6 percent) than in the previous year (7.4 percent).

The Negro unemployment rate continued to be more than twice the rate for white workers, with the disparity greatest among teenagers. The unemployment rate for Negro teenagers (at 26.5 percent) was not appreciably lower in 1967 than during the recession-affected year of 1961 (27.6 percent). In addition, the disparity between the unemployment rates of nonwhite teenagers and those of white teenagers has increased. While the unemployment rate for white teenagers dropped as the economic climate improved, the rate among nonwhite teenagers in 1967 was higher than in previous years. One out of every four nonwhite teenagers was unemployed in 1967, almost 2½ times the proportion for white teenagers, whereas in 1960 the ratio was less than 2 to 1. In the slum areas of large cities in 1966, nonwhite unemployment among 14 to 19 year olds ranged from 18.4 percent in Washington, D.C., to 36.0 in Philadelphia, with the rate running over 30 percent in seven other urban areas.

The differentials between youth and adult unemployment rates have persisted despite marked improvements in the overall employment situation. In the job market it is significant that nonwhite high school graduates do less well than white dropouts in getting and holding jobs. They earn less than white youths who have left school before graduation, and more of them begin in lower-status jobs. Many nonwhite workers employed for the first time have more education than they need for the jobs they find. Nonwhites are at a competitive disadvantage in getting good jobs, the barriers becoming formidable when the disadvantages of an inferior education are added to an impoverished home environment.

Charles C. Killingsworth has expressed the problem of employment for the better-educated Negro in his Jobs and Incomes for Negroes. 7/

> There is another factor which apparently cannot be substantiated by statistical data but which competent observers believe to be significant both in the non-South and the South; that is the higher occupational aspirations of the Negroes, especially younger ones, who have invested a large number of years in schooling. These better-educated Negroes are far less willing than their less-educated parents to accept menial, low-paid, low-status, dead-end jobs. They try to compete at a higher level of the labor market, and this often means in the white-collar sector. Here, most of them face an important handicap in addition to deficient educational achievement. The great majority of young, better-educated Negroes come from blue-collar families, while the majority of better-educated young whites come from white-collar families. In most white-collar occupations, the employer--whether rationally or not--tends to require certain modes of behavior, dress, deportment and speech that are thought to be distinctively white-collar; whites generally tend to absorb these modes within the family, Negroes generally do not. Thus a kind of class discrimination appears to be at work in the white-collar sector.

7/ Charles C. Killingsworth, "Jobs and Income for Negroes," Policy Papers in Human Resources and Industrial Relations, No. 6. A Joint Publication of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Wayne State University, Detroit, and the National Manpower Policy Task Force, Washington, D.C., 1968, p. 44.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 provided for a greatly expanded effort to extend and improve vocational education. One of the motives for the passage of the Act was the high level of unemployment among youth. Vocational education is largely skill training for in-school youth at the high school level. Secondary school programs in vocational or comprehensive high schools train primarily for entry-level jobs in service, semiskilled, or skilled occupations. Post-secondary schools offer more advanced technical training in a variety of fields. Adult programs provide all kinds of vocational training at different stages of skill learning plus refresher courses and special training for professionals. Separate vocational programs for persons with special needs are given at various educational levels. There have been no scholarship or stipend provisions for students in vocational education as yet. In fiscal year 1967 the total number enrolled in vocational education was 7,002,598. Of the total, 2,179,356 were in home economics and 951,972 in agricultural fields.

Although the Act was not implemented until fiscal 1965 when funds were appropriated, the program has already been subject to criticism. Foremost among the criticismsis that vocational education has not been able to attract and recruit youth who have socio-economic handicaps in any sizable proportion. Nor has vocational education been able to reach or retain potential dropouts. It has failed to develop programs and provide services for students who could not benefit from regular course offerings.

From the viewpoint of minority groups, both the academically disadvantaged and the better-educated, vocational education is regarded with skepticism for the following reasons:

1. There is no assurance of a job upon completing training. Nonwhites have experienced greater difficulties in finding training-related employment than whites.

2. Negroes believe that good jobs in vocational fields are hard to get because of discriminatory practices of industry and unions in hiring and upgrading, particularly in trades requiring apprenticeships.

3. Supportive services such as counseling, placement, or a basic education curricula are seldom included in vocational education programs. Without these, academically disadvantaged youth cannot participate successfully in vocational programs.

4. Nonwhites tend to lack specific knowledge of the range of job opportunities, the type of training required, and how to plan for vocational careers. They are not informed about the programs available in their community and how to apply for them.

5. Vocational counselors and school officials have discouraged Negro youth from choosing vocations where Negroes are not normally employed. [8]

6. Those who complete vocational courses tend to rely on family and friends for jobs. "A nationwide survey of the 1962 graduates of vocational high schools showed the Negro youth to be more dependent than the whites upon informal sources of assistance in their job search. Half of all Negro students depended upon friends or relatives to assist them in finding jobs." [9]

7. Many nonwhites have higher aspiration goals and shun the vocational education route because the curriculum is more specialized and provides only for entry-level jobs. They prefer a general academic course leading to college where there is more freedom for individual development.

8. In many areas, inner-city and rural, vocational opportunities for nonwhites have not existed. Programs that do exist are often inferior in the sense of providing realistic vocational training--training that will qualify graduates for good jobs upon graduation.

9. Vocational schools are unfamilar with the style of life of the ghetto and have not developed methods to reach and recruit disadvantaged youth.

In conclusion, tradition has acted as a barrier to greater participation of minorities in vocational education programs. On the one hand, nonwhites have had to contend with a long history of discrimination in many vocational fields and continue to avoid choosing professions where whites predominate. On the other hand, vocational education has not met the training needs of disadvantaged youth. Nor has it been able to attract in quantity the better-educated and ambitious nonwhite who could profit from a vocational program. The greatest single deterrent to vocational education is that programs do not tie in with actual employment opporetunities in the community. There appears to be little relationship between the proportions of enrollment in vocational programs and the distribution of jobs reflecting the changing structure of employment. The fields of agriculture and home economics,which comprise a large percentage of enrollments,are not those expected to have expanding job opportunities. Little effort has been made to interrelate secondary and postsecondary skill training for life-cycle career development. There is insufficient planning for "career ladder" and guarantees of immediate employment upon completion of the course of study.

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[8] Department of Labor, Manpower Report of the President, April 1968, p. 90.

[9] See Jacob J. Kaufman, et al., The Role of the Secondary Schools in the Preparation of Youth for Employment, Institute for Research on Human Resources, The Pennsylvania State University, February 1967.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

The objective of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 was to identify current and prospective manpower shortages and to seek out and train or retrain persons who can qualify for these positions. Its passage was prompted by the spread of automation along with widespread shortages of skilled personnel in technical fields and the increase of young workers entering the labor force. The Act has been amended in 1963, 1965, and 1966, providing accommodation both to conditions of the labor force and requirements for skill training.

Since passage of the Act in 1962 more than 1.2 million training opportunities have been authorized. Of these, nearly 740,000 have been for institutional (classroom) training, 455,000 for on-the-job training, and 60,000 for part-time and other training. As of June 1, 1968, 725,000 persons had been enrolled in institutional training programs and 435,000 (60.0 percent) had completed their training. Approximately 285,000 persons had been enrolled in on-the-job training and 155,000 (54.4 percent) had completed their training; 76 percent of those completing institutional training and 89 percent of those completing OJT were employed when last contacted.

Training has been conducted in all major occupational groups and in more than 1,300 different occupations. Occupations range from beautician and appliance repairman to draftsman and programer for data processing. Among institutional programs the largest number of persons were authorized for training for auto mechanic/auto-body repairman, stenographer, general machine operator, welder, nurse aide/orderly, clerk typist, and licensed practical nurse. Among on-the-job training programs, the largest number was for aircraft subassembler, nurse aide/orderly, welder, and general machine operator.

From the onset MDT was faced with a dilemma. Its legislative intent was to prepare the growing labor force for the technological shifts occurring in the economy by sponsoring skill training and retraining. In its early years MDT programs offered high-level training in the technical fields where skill shortages existed. Trainees who met the skill and literacy requirements enrolled in MDT programs. The criticism was soon heard that MDT was directed towards labor shortage occupations and not the unemployed. MDT had catered to the upper levels of the labor force and had not paid attention to the problems of the hard-core unemployed or disadvantaged worker. A series of amendments reoriented MDT, permitting programs to include basic education and supportive services.

The primary objective of MDT now is to train or retrain the unemployed; training for skill shortages is secondary. The MDT handbook directs employment service personnel to identify not only shortages in skill occupations but those where high turnover, retirements or expected expansion will provide job opportunities. The 1966 declaration of intent of the Manpower Administration allocated only part of the manpower and training effort for the training of skill shortages, and did not press for the setting up of training projects in those occupations. Moreover, the occupations most likely to be critically short of personnel require training beyond the two-year legislative limits and one-year practical limits of the MDT program.

In adjusting its goals to meet the needs of the disadvantaged, MDT is faced with additional criticisms. Disadvantaged trainees resent the low level of the jobs for which training is being given. They feel that MDT is for low-paid, undesirable, and dead-end jobs. Occupations such as nurses aides, hospital orderlies, maintenance or custodial work, and food service aides are scorned because of low pay and unattractive working conditions although demand is constant. There is no motivation for training in these fields without provisions for upgrading or built-in job mobility.

Nonwhite trainees completing MDT programs have difficulty finding and holding jobs. "In 1966," states Garth L. Mangum, "one-fourth of all nonwhite institutional completers were unemployed at last contact compared to 14 percent of white completers." 10/ And, "the percentage of nonwhites employed was substantially lower (and the percentage of nonwhites unemployed substantially higher) than for whites even when controlled for age, education, occupation and duration of pre-training employment." 11/ In institutional training nonwhites continue to be over-represented in the service trades and under-represented in professional, technical, and skilled occupations. In on-the-job training, the disadvantaged have not been favored as recruitment and selection of the trainee are within the discretion of the employer and union. The best qualified applicant is chosen. Supportive services upon which the disadvantaged trainee depends are not provided in sufficient scope.

In conclusion, manpower development and training neither includes enough people in its programs nor leads to meaningful jobs. In FY 1967, MDTA provided for 286,400 slots. Unemployment in 1967 was over 11 million. MDT programs remain small relative to the needs of disadvantaged minorities. Only a small fraction have been able to benefit from the present program.

10/ Garth L. Mangum "Contributions and Costs of Manpower Development and Training," Policy Papers in Human Resourcs and Industrial Relations No. 5. A Joint Publication of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Wayne State University, Detroit, and the National Manpower Policy Task Force, Washington, D.C, 1967, p. 26.

11/ *Ibid.*, p. 26

NEW MANPOWER TRAINING APPROACHES

Concentrated Employment Program (CEP): established in 1967 to bring together all Department of Labor training programs in a coordinated effort to reach out to, motivate, provide job orientation and job opportunities for the hard-core unemployed in specially selected areas.

Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System (CAMPS): started in 1967 as a mechanism for the planning, coordination, and implementation of Federal, State, and local resources at each level of operation to reduce unemployment and underemployment.

Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS): a new partnership between government and private industry to hire and train the hard-core unemployed. Costs for training disadvantaged workers by private companies and providing supportive services are paid for by the government at levels in excess of those under other OJT projects. Under the MA-3 program the Labor Department contracts with the National Alliance of Businessmen for job training; guaranteed job placement is included.

Testing, Informing, Discussion, and Evaluating (TIDE): introduced initially in 33 Youth Opportunity Centers in the summer of 1966 and now expanded as a means of holding youth until Neighborhood Youth Corps, MDTA, and Job Corps assignments were made. Youth were brought together for a four week period to discuss with counselors and others motivations and interests as well as what is required in the world of work.

Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC): conceived in Philadelphia in 1964 as a self-help venture for the disadvantaged and extended to all parts of the country. OIC offers special counseling (psychological conditioning, and motivation of trainees through a "feeder" program) in addition to up-to-date skill training and placement in jobs that are available locally. It coordinates training activities with local business developments, maintaining advisory committees, and is supported by both the Federal government and private industry. A national OIC institute in Philadelphia provides technical information services to other OICs and to localities that wish to establish OIC programs.

Project Transition: a Department of Defense program for returning veterans which provides training and educational opportunities. Project Transition has four basic elements--a counseling program to determine career interests and educational and training needs, an educational program to bring veterans up to the eighth grade or high school equivalency level, a training program to give them marketable skills, and a placement system to furnish employment opportunities. Training is provided through existing civilian-related military courses, through MDT or other Federally sponsored programs or, through private companies for prospective employees.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In an age of increasing specialization, finding jobs for unemployed youth requires skills and knowledge of the job development process. As the linkage between the unemployed, training programs, and employers who have openings, job development involves the following components:

1. Entry-level jobs have to be created and structured into careers so that the individual may know the skills and training required at each level of advancement in terms of life-cycle career needs.

2. In-depth counseling (testing if necessary) must be included as an integral part of job development, involving pre-vocational guidance, locating the job, interview procedure, on-the-job training, and upgrading.

3. Guidance must be extended to employers in order that they may understand the background of disadvantaged youth, and their problems in adjusting to the environment of work.

Youth must be able to plug into the system of vocational training at various stages in their careers. Training should match job development and identification of job skills, and be made available for upgrading and promotion. Training and education must be oriented to life-cycle careers in order that the worker may enter and re-enter the educational system as his job needs dictate.

Much more information on jobs and careers should be disseminated to school-age youth. They need to be exposed to white collar work as part of their school curriculum. Employment services should plan periodic visits to comprehensive and vocational high schools and provide a job panorama, describing different vocations and the training required for them.

All skill or on-the-job training programs for disadvantaged youth and adults must have provisions for literacy and computational courses. Without basic education the disadvantaged worker lacks fundamental employability skills and will not be able to adjust to his job or advance in a career. Included in these programs should be adaptive skill training or behavioral orientation to help workers understand employee-employer relationships.

Vocational education for public service careers is in need of pioneer work. Preparation for these careers involves the setting up of new programs at high school and post-secondary educational levels which would train people for entrance into the public service and help subprofessionals advance up the career ladder. Training should be flexibly structured so that the dropout who requires on-the-job training in an entry-level position and the employee who begins his career at a higher level of competency can continue learning at different skill levels.

Top priority should be given to Federal funding and operation of youth training programs designed to zero in on youth unemployment. Programs should be mobile, varied, and sufficient in scope to respond to the training and employment needs of unemployed youth, providing for basic literacy and job motivation.

EMPLOYMENT OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, 1964, and PROJECTED REQUIREMENTS, 1975 *

(In thousands)

	Actual 1964 employment	Projected 1975 requirements	Percent change
Total	58,156	75,875	30
Mining	633	620	**
Contract construction	3,056	4,190	37
Manufacturing	17,259	19,740	14
Durable goods	9,813	11,500	17
Ordnance and accessories	247	250	**
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	603	550	-9
Furniture and fixtures	406	510	26
Stone, clay, and glass products	612	675	10
Primary metal industries	1,231	1,290	5
Fabricated metal products	1,187	1,460	23
Machinery	1,606	2,050	28
Electrical equipment and supplies	1,548	2,000	29
Transportation equipment	1,605	1,730	8
Motor vehicles and equipment	755	800	6
Aircraft and parts	604	575	-5
Instruments and related products	369	510	38
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	399	475	19
Nondurable goods	7,446	8,240	11
Food and kindred products	1,746	1,665	-5
Tobacco manufacturers	89	80	-10
Textile-mill products	891	880	**
Apparel and related products	1,302	1,525	17
Paper and allied products	625	775	24
Printing, publishing, and allied products	951	1,100	16
Chemicals and allied products	877	1,125	28
Petroleum refining and related industries	183	160	-13
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	434	580	34
Leather and leather products	348	350	**
Transportation and public utilities	3,947	4,425	12
Trade wholesale and retail	12,132	16,150	33
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,964	3,725	26
Services and miscellaneous	8,569	12,275	43
Total government	9,595	14,750	54
Federal government	2,348	2,525	8
State and local government	7,248	12,225	69

* Projections assume an unemployment rate of 3 percent in 1975.

** Less than 3 percent.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: America's Industrial and Occupational Manpower Requirements, 1964-75. January 1, 1966.

The following summary on growth prospects for individual occupations was presented by Leonard A. Lecht in a report on *Manpower Requirements for National Objectives in the 1970's* prepared for the Department of Labor.

Occupational Growth Profile, 1964-1975

I. High Growth Occupations

White Collar Occupations:

Airplane pilots and navigators
Architects
College presidents, professors and instructors
Dentists
Designers and draftsmen
Engineers
Librarians
Natural scientists
Nurses, professional
Personnel and labor relations workers
Physicians and surgeons
Social, welfare and recreation workers
Technicians, electrical and electronic
Technicians, medical and dental
Technicians, other
Salaried managers
Cashiers
Office machine operators
Secretaries, stenographers and typists
Stock clerks and storekeepers

Blue Collar Occupations:

Excavating, grading, and road machinery operators
Attendants, auto service and parking
Deliverymen and routemen
Sewers and stitchers, manufacturing

Service Occupations:

Attendants, hospital and other institutions
Barbers, hairdressers and cosmetologists
Charwomen, janitors and porters
Cooks
Firemen, fire protection
Policemen, sheriffs and marshalls
Practical nurses
Waiters, bartenders and counter workers

II. Moderate Growth Occupations

White Collar Occupations:

Accountants and auditors
Lawyers and judges
Pharmacists
Teachers, elementary
Teachers, secondary
Bookkeepers

Blue Collar Occupations:

Brickmasons, stonemasons and tilesetters
Cranemen, derrickmen and hoistmen
Electricians
Foremen
Machinists and job setters
Mechanics and repairmen, auto
Mechanics and repairmen, other
Painters, construction and maintenance
Plumbers and pipefitters
Stationary engineers
Toolmakers, diemakers and setters
Truck and tractor drivers

Service Occupations:

Guards, watchmen and doorkeepers
Welders and flame cutters
Laborers, except farm and mine

III. Low Growth Occupations

White Collar Occupations:

Self-employed
Shipping and receiving clerks
Telephone operators
Insurance and real estate agents and brokers
Salesmen and sales clerks, retail trade

Blue Collar Occupations:

Cabinet makers and pattern makers
Carpenters
Linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone and power
Locomotive engineers
Printing craftsmen
Tinsmiths, coppersmiths and sheet metal workers
Assemblers
Brakemen and switchmen, railroad
Bus Drivers
Checkers and inspectors, manufacturing
Filers, grinders and polishers, metal
Laundry and drycleaning operatives
Mine operatives and laborers
Painters, except construction and maintenance
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs

Service Occupations:

Private household workers

Farm Occupations:

Farmers and farm managers
Farm laborers and foremen

The high growth occupations are those for which the increases listed between 1964 and 1975 are at least one-third greater than the percentage increases projected for total employment, (i.e., they are estimated to increase by at least 33% in the benchmark estimate and at least 58% in the estimate for the aspiration goals). The low growth occupations are those for which the projected increases are less than two-thirds of the percentage increases in total employment (i.e., they are estimated to increase by less than 16% for the benchmark estimate and less than 29% in the estimate for the aspiration goals.) Benchmark estimate is an estimate of demand for labor if the growth rate in GNP was 4.5 percent a year between 1964 and 1975. Aspiration goals refer to manpower priorities which Mr. Lecht believes will be set forth as national objectives.

NONWHITE LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS
(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Actual		Projected		Percent change	
	1960	1970	1975	1980	1970-75	1975-80
16 years and over ------	7,894	9,560	10,746	12,072	12.4	12.3
16 to 24 years--------	1,481	2,335	2,809	3,161	19.3	12.5
25 to 44 years--------	3,767	4,081	4,618	5,505	13.2	19.2
45 years and over----------------	2,646	3,124	3,319	3,406	6.2	2.6

LABOR FORCE PERCENT INCREASE 1965-70 BY AGE, SEX, AND COLOR

Age	White			Nonwhite		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
16-24----	19.9	19.7	20.3	28.1	25.4	32.3
25-44----	3.6	3.3	4.4	5.1	8.1	.9
45 and over----	10.0	6.1	17.6	10.4	8.3	13.5

Source: Department of Labor, Manpower Report of the President, April 1968

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF YEAR-ROUND, FULL-TIME EMPLOYED MEN AND THOSE WHO EARNED LESS THAN $3,000, BY COLOR, 1966

(Percent distribution)

Occupation	White		Nonwhite	
	Total employed	Low earners	Total employed	Low earners
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	44.9	26.4	21.0	10.1
Professional and technical workers	15.0	5.7	7.2	1.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors	16.8	11.2	4.2	2.9
Clerical workers	7.4	5.2	7.6	4.0
Sales workers	5.7	4.3	2.0	1.5
Blue-collar workers	44.1	32.5	56.2	49.8
Craftsmen and foremen	21.5	9.7	12.9	7.7
Operatives	18.8	16.4	28.5	24.5
Nonfarm laborers	3.8	6.4	14.8	17.6
Service workers	5.4	7.8	17.1	22.8
Farmworkers	5.6	33.1	5.6	17.2

Source: Department of Labor, Manpower Report of the President, April 1968.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN 1967

(Numbers in thousands)

Item	1967	
	Civilian labor force	Unemployment rate
Total, 16 years and over	77,347	3.8
Total, 16 to 19 years	6,521	12.9
Men	3,634	12.3
Women	2,887	13.5
Nonwhite, 16 to 19 years	771	26.5
Men	443	23.7
Women	329	29.8
Total, 20 years and over	70,831	3.0
Men	45,355	2.3
Women	25,476	4.2
Nonwhite, 20 years and over	7,880	5.5
Men	4,504	4.3
Women	3,376	7.1
White-collar workers	34,985	2.2
Blue-collar workers	28,529	4.4
Craftsmen and foremen	10,094	2.5
Operatives	14,611	5.0
Nonfarm laborers	3,823	7.6

Source: Department of Labor, Manpower Report of the President, April 1968.

NONWHITE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR TEENAGERS, 16 TO 19 YEARS, AND FOR ADULTS: ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1965-67

Unemployment by year	Total 16 years and over	16 to 19 years both sexes	20 years and over Male	20 years and over Female
Unemployed (in thousands)				
1965------------------	676	169	267	239
1966------------------	621	185	219	217
1967------------------	638	204	193	241
Unemployment rate				
1965------------------	8.1	26.2	6.0	7.4
1966------------------	7.3	25.4	4.9	6.6
1967------------------	7.4	26.5	4.3	7.1

NONWHITE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE AND SEX

Sex and year	Total 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
Male				
1965------------------	7.4	27.1	20.2	9.3
1966------------------	6.3	22.5	20.5	7.9
1967------------------	6.0	28.9	20.1	8.0
Female				
1965------------------	9.2	37.8	27.8	13.7
1966------------------	8.6	34.8	29.2	12.6
1967------------------	9.1	32.0	28.3	13.8

Source: Department of Labor, Manpower Report of the President, April 1968.

ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION, BY PROGRAM
Fiscal Years 1965, 1966, and 1967

	1967	1966	1965
Total	7,002,598	6,070,059	5,430,611
Agricultural Production	809,834	794,986	831,848
Off-Farm Agricultural Occupations	142,138	112,368	55,681
Distributive Education	481,201	420,426	333,342
Health	114,652	83,677	66,772
Home Economics (Useful)	2,129,610	1,855,824	2,084,351
Home Economics (Gainful)	49,746	41,846	14,169
Office	1,568,197	1,238,042	730,904
Technical	268,174	253,838	225,737
Trades and Industry	1,439,046	1,269,051	1,087,807

ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION, BY LEVEL
Fiscal Years 1965, 1966, and 1967

		1967	1966	1965
Total		7,002,598	6,070,059	5,430,611
Secondary		3,528,170	3,048,248	2,819,250
Post-Secondary		504,047	442,097	207,201
Adult		2,889,714	2,530,712	2,378,522
Special Needs - Separate Programs		80,667	49,002	25,638
(Additional Enrollment included in programs reported under		(93,250)		
Secondary Level	(46,625)			
Post Secondary	(16,785)			
Adult	(29,840)			
Total enrollment in Special Needs program		(173,917)		

Source: U.S. Office of Education

CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAINEES ENROLLED IN INSTITUTIONAL AND ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS UNDER THE MDTA, AUGUST 1962-JUNE 1967

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Institutional programs		On-the-job programs	
	Total August 1962-June 1967	July 1966-June 1967	Total August 1962-June 1967	July 1966-June 1967
Age:				
Under 19 years------	15.3	16.0	13.3	11.5
19 to 21 years------	23.2	23.5	22.7	22.3
22 to 34 years------	35.0	34.5	40.7	42.3
35 to 44 years------	15.8	14.9	13.4	13.8
45 years and over---	10.7	11.1	9.9	10.1
Race:				
White---------------	65.1	59.5	76.4	75.6
Negro---------------	32.6	37.7	21.4	21.9
Other nonwhite------	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.5
Years of school completed:				
Under 8 years-------	6.9	7.6	5.6	5.3
8 years-------------	9.7	10.7	8.1	7.9
9 to 11 years-------	35.3	38.8	29.1	29.4
12 years------------	42.0	37.8	48.4	49.2
Over 12 years-------	6.1	5.1	8.8	8.2
Prior employment status:				
Unemployed----------	85.2	80.2	61.2	58.4
Family farmworker---	1.4	.6	.4	.4
Reentrant to labor force--------------	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.7
Underemployed-------	10.9	16.0	35.5	37.5

Source: Department of Labor, Manpower Report of the President, April 1968.

MDTA
August 1962 - June 1968

	Institutional	On-the-job
Enrollments ------------------------	725,000	285,000
Completions ------------------------	435,000	155,000
Employment of trainees completing program ----------------	76 percent	89 percent

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VOCATIONAL TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Part Two--Profiles of the States

VT008009

Department of Health, Education, and
Welfare
U.S. Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged

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Foreword

Unemployment among nonwhite youth, particularly in ghetto areas, has been growing at an alarming rate. In 1967 one out of every four nonwhite teenagers was unemployed and in slum areas the unemployment rate was much higher. In the next decade the nonwhite labor force is expected to grow rapidly, creating further pressures to meet the employment needs of increasing numbers of nonwhite youth. The purpose of this profile is to present the problems of unemployment in the context of migration, labor force growth and Federally sponsored skill training programs in the fifty States. This report is the second part of a series on vocational training, employment, and unemployment. Other sections deal with national trends and urban conditions.

The compilation of data is the product of an interagency effort. I would like to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Labor, and the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce. Special thanks goes to Dr. Herbert Striner, Director of Program Development, W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Washington, D.C., who has generously provided us with insight and direction. This study was prepared by Dr. Margot Louria assisted by staff members of the Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged. The findings and interpretations of these data are the responsibility of the Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged.

Regina Goff
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Office of Programs for the
Disadvantaged

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INTRODUCTION

The uneven development of the United States is resulting in a mobile America with millions of people on the move annually in search of opportunity. In the twenty annual surveys conducted by the Census Bureau since 1946, the proportion of movers each year has varied from 18.3 to 21.0 percent of the total population.[1] Migration to and out of States, from one county to another, and within local areas is closely related to changing economic conditions and employment trends. The largest increases in net migration between States are occurring in California, Arizona, Nevada, and Florida. These same States show the greatest rates of job growth. In 1962 one out of six nonfarm jobs was in California, Texas, and Florida. The North Central region (Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota) lost more migrants between 1960-66 than it gained. These States produce heavy steel and manufactured goods and are able to reduce labor costs through automation and other technological devices. Significant losses in nonfarm populations through net migration are being experienced in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Southeastern States where job expectations have not been matched with opportunities. Net migration of nonwhites out of the South is continuing--the average annual number leaving for the period 1964-66 was about 100,000.

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[1] Between March 1966 and March 1967 22.3 million had moved within their counties, 12.9 million had moved between counties and 6.6 million crossed State borders. Bureau of the Census, "Mobility of the Population of the United States, March 1966 to March 1967," Series P-20, No. 171, April 30, 1968.

The typical migrant is young, unemployed and of low income. He is more likely unskilled and in an occupation group (laborers, services workers, operatives) that has a high unemployment rate. His education and training are inadequate in relation to job vacancies and career mobility in his home community. He probably comes from a rural background and is looking forward to resettling in an urban area.

In spite of the exodus of people from Southern States, the total labor force of the South is expected to expand rapidly during 1960-70 and 1970-80. The nonwhite labor force is projected to grow at a slightly faster rate during these two decades in the South. In the Northeast and North Central regions of the United States the nonwhite labor force is expected to increase twice as fast as the total labor force. These projections and population shifts have significant implications in developing manpower policies which will serve the employment needs of our growing, mobile labor force.

The purpose of this survey of the States is to explore the relationship between net migration, labor force projections, unemployment, and Federally sponsored training programs. It is hoped that these State profiles will be a useful guide in the planning of training and retraining programs for the displaced worker. The report on profiles of the States is the second phase of a three-part study on Vocational Training, Employment, and Unemployment. The first section was on national trends and the third will be devoted to profiles of nine American cities.

MIGRATION

The uneven pattern of economic development in the United States is reflected in net migration between States. From 1960 to 1966 the movement was westward. Arizona, California and Nevada had percentage increases of 9.4, 9.6 and 29.8 from net migration. Florida was the only State outside of the West with a large gain through migration. Its net increase was 10.5.

Significant changes in the movements of people from State to State are also taking place in other regions. Out-migration from Southern States, dominant in past years, is no longer uniform. Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and Florida were in-migrating States, 1960-66. West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi continued to lose people through net migration. Similarly, the Northeast as a region is experiencing an uneven net migration trend. Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania were out-migrating States, 1960-66. On the other side, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York were receivers of population through net migration. The North Central region is the one area with a record of net out-migration for the entire region in the 1960-66 period.

Even with all the migration, States such as Mississippi will still have a rapid growth in the total population offsetting the number who may wish to leave. The only State where there is a projected loss in total population is West Virginia, which has had unemployment problems for many years.

Migration tends to parallel shifts in the geographical distribution of jobs. The majority of people leave their home States in response to job opportunities. The shift of population needs to be assessed in terms of (1) skills and training of out-migrants, (2) effect of out-migration on the home State's economy, and (3) employment and training opportunities in in-migrating States.

LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS *

The projected growth rate of the labor force (16 years and over) varies considerably from State to State in the periods 1960-70 and 1970-80. States in the West are expected to grow rapidly during the present decade with Nevada showing a labor force increase of 70 percent, Arizona, 56 percent and California, 38 percent. States in other regions are projected to grow at a moderate rate: 25 percent in the South, 16 percent in the North Central region, and 15 percent in the Northeast. For all regions the greatest rise in the age level of the labor force will occur in the 16 to 24 year old group. During 1970-80 the labor force will grow more slowly in these regions, ranging from 25.9 percent in the West to 12.6 percent in the Northeast.

In all regions the nonwhite labor force is expected to increase at a faster rate than the total labor force for the two successive decades 1960-70 and 1970-80. In the South and West the nonwhite labor force will grow at a slightly faster rate than the total for the region. In the Northeast and North Central regions nonwhite workers are expected to increase nearly twice as fast as the total labor force. Significant for education and employment are the large increases projected in young nonwhite workers in particular regions as revealed by the following table:

Nonwhite labor force
14 to 24 years

Region	Percent change, 1970-80
Northeast	48.1
North Central	51.7
South	20.4
West	50.2

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* Effective in January 1967 the age level for official statistics on the labor force was raised from 14 to 16 years and over. Nonwhite labor force figures for State and region only are based on persons 14 years and over since the latest available projections are from the Monthly Labor Review, October 1966.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is highly uneven within and between States. For some States the extent of unemployment is associated with industrial change, especially where there has been dependence on a single resource industry such as agriculture, forestry or mining. Unemployment can be caused by geographical shift,as the transfer of the textile industry in New York and New England to other locations.

Unemployment includes those who cannot find work in their particular occupation and are reluctant to move or acquire new skills. It also includes those who lack employability because of insufficient education or training. Whether unemployment is structural (worker's qualifications and skills unsuited for openings) or whether it is a result of shortage of demand is frequently debated. According to J. Kenneth Galbraith, unemployment is a combination of both and will appear with the slackening of aggregate demand as well as be found among those rigidly identified with particular occupations and locations. Modern unemployment is also cultural in origin. Minority groups are known to have high unemployment rates because of prior handicaps in education and environment. States with the highest unemployment rates in 1967 are as follows:

State	Unemployment rate, 1967
Alaska	8.7
Nevada)	6.4
West Virginia)	
California)	5.0
New Mexico)	
Oregon	4.9
Mississippi	4.8
Louisiana)	4.7
Montana)	
South Carolina)	
Utah)	
Michigan	4.6
Arkansas)	4.5
New Jersey)	
Alabama)	4.4
Idaho)	
Arizona)	4.2
Massachusetts)	
Washington)	
Kentucky)	4.1
North Dakota)	

GROWTH IN NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

The greatest percent change in nonagricultural employment between 1961 and 1966 occurred in States with high rates of in-migration. Nevada's percent change was 46.9, Florida, 28.8, and California, 22.2.

Despite the exodus of workers from some Southern States, nonagricultural employment in the South is rising at a rate exceeding the national average as shown by the following chart:

Percent Change in Nonagricultural Employment

	1961-1966
USA	18.2
Florida	28.8
Tennessee	27.3
Mississippi	27.0
Georgia	25.9
South Carolina	25.1
North Carolina	24.2
Kentucky	23.4
Louisiana	23.4
Alabama	20.0

The South is in a period of transition. It is changing rapidly from a rural agricultural to an urban industrial economy and, at the same time, is faced with the out-migration of its workers from key States. The exodus of rural Southern workers is to cities in the South, North, and West. The ability of the South to stem the flow of out-migrating people will depend on providing opportunities through a variety of manpower programs and services which would develop the potentiality of its workers. The success of economic development is dependent on efficient utilization of human resources. Whether or not the South attains the kind of industrial economy it wishes may be determined by the rate at which workers move out of or into the region.

MDTA TRAINING PROGRAMS

During fiscal year 1967, 286,400 persons were enrolled in training programs for unemployed and underemployed workers established by the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. Total unemployment in the United States for 1967 (preliminary 11-month average) was 3,076,000. The actual difference between the number of unemployed in each State and the number trained by MDT programs varies tremendously from State to State. The following table lists States with the largest numerical gap between the unemployed and MDT enrollees.

State	MDT enrollees FY 1967	Unemployed 1967	Difference between MDT and unemployed
California	28,000	389,000	361,000
Pennsylvania	20,100	167,000	146,900
Michigan	12,900	157,000	144,100
Illinois	14,400	149,000	134,600
Ohio	10,500	135,000	124,500
New Jersey	9,200	129,000	119,800
Texas	11,600	121,000	109,400

PROFILES OF SELECTED STATES

The uneven pattern of economic growth, migration, and unemployment reveals unique qualities of the States. The following States with unusual combinations of labor force projections, migration, and unemployment are described briefly:

Florida: It is growing faster than any other Southern State and is projected to expand further from 1970 to 1980. This is the result of a high rate of in-migration and natural population increase. Between 1965 and 1985 its net migration is projected at nearly three million. Florida has the lowest unemployment rate of all Southern States except Virginia. 26.4 percent of its employees on nonagricultural payrolls were in wholesale and retail trade.

Mississippi: It had an unemployment rate of 4.8 percent in 1967 and is an out-migration State. The nonwhite population is 42.7 percent of the total. Both the nonwhite population and labor force is growing at a faster rate than the white population and labor force. Mississippi is rapidly changing from an agrarian to an industrial economy. 72 percent of its vocational education enrollments, however, are in agriculture and home economics.

Nevada: With a high unemployment rate of 6.4, Nevada has a fast growing labor force which increased 69.8 percent, 1960-1970. It is rapidly becoming nonagricultural in employment with a percent change of 46.9 between 1961-66. 39.8 percent of its employees on nonagricultural payrolls are in service industries.

California: Its unemployment rate (5 percent) is rising and the number unemployed is large--389,000 workers in 1967. MDT training projects are not able to meet the needs of the unemployed. The difference between MDT enrollees and unemployed is 361,000. California is expected to receive an additional five million persons through net migration, 1965-85.

Michigan and Missouri: Both are expected to have large increases in nonwhite population and labor force. These States are expected to continue losing more migrants than they will gain. This is the result of a large net loss of white workers offset only slightly by additions of nonwhite migrants. The area has concentrated on heavy steel manufacturing now being rapidly automated. Michigan's unemployment rate was 4.6 in 1967; Missouri's was 3.4.

Pennsylvania: Its nonwhite population and labor force are projected to grow rapidly, 1960-70 and 1970-80. Pennsylvania has been losing people steadily through net migration. Its loss is projected at 652,000, 1965-85. The percent change to nonagricultural employment between 1961-66 was 11.9, which is below the national average, indicating that the State may have reached its peak in changing from an agrarian to an industrial economy.

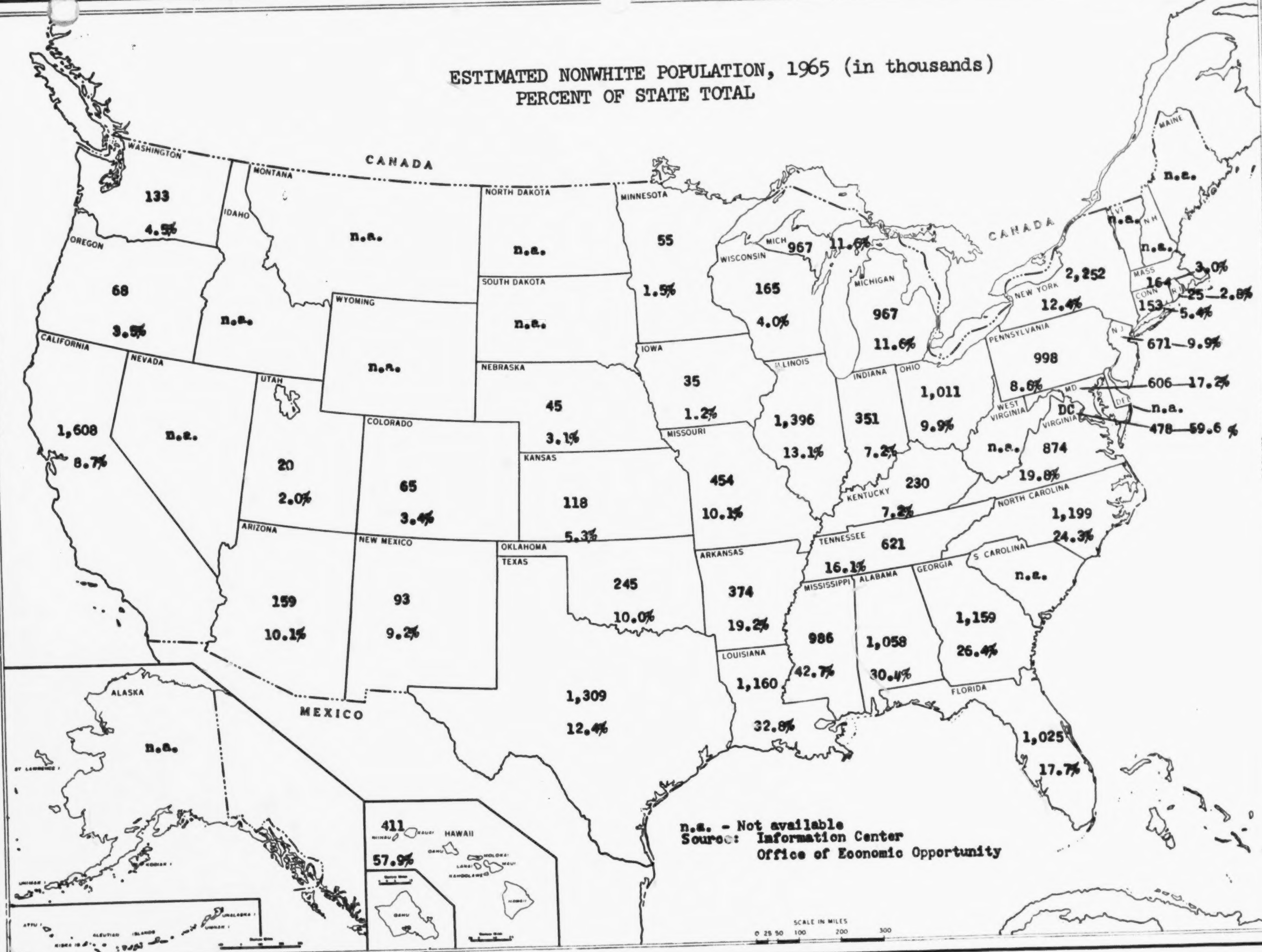
New Jersey: It is expected to have rapid increases in its nonwhite labor force 1960-70 and 1970-80. New Jersey is a popular in-migrating State and is projected to receive over a million people between 1965-85. It's unemployment rate was 4.5 in 1967. The difference between the number of unemployed in 1967 and MDT enrollees was 119,800.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The mobility of the American worker and the swiftness of technological change are two significant features of the U.S. economy which have special implications for manpower policies. Planning at the Federal and State level can influence the direction of migration and assist in resolving the specific economic problems facing each State. The Federal government is in a position to counteract some of the instability caused by movements of people. California, the State which is favored among migrants, has rising unemployment and requires for employment technically trained workers. Unskilled workers from the Southern States may be moving into areas where jobs are only for those with skill qualifications. Skill training should be made available in sufficient scope in the home State, in the area to which the migrant is moving, or in both places.

Labor force projections indicate that in several States the nonwhite labor force is growing at a rapid rate compared to the total labor force. In California, Florida, and New Jersey the nonwhite labor force is expected to rise by over 30 percent between 1960 and 1970 and by another 30 percent in the next decade. These are States to which nonwhites have moved in large numbers. Whether there will be job opportunities for all concerned depends to a large extent on the planning and implementation of programs in advance of anticipated labor force growth and migration.

ESTIMATED NONWHITE POPULATION, 1965 (in thousands)
PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL



n.a. - Not available
Source: Information Center
Office of Economic Opportunity

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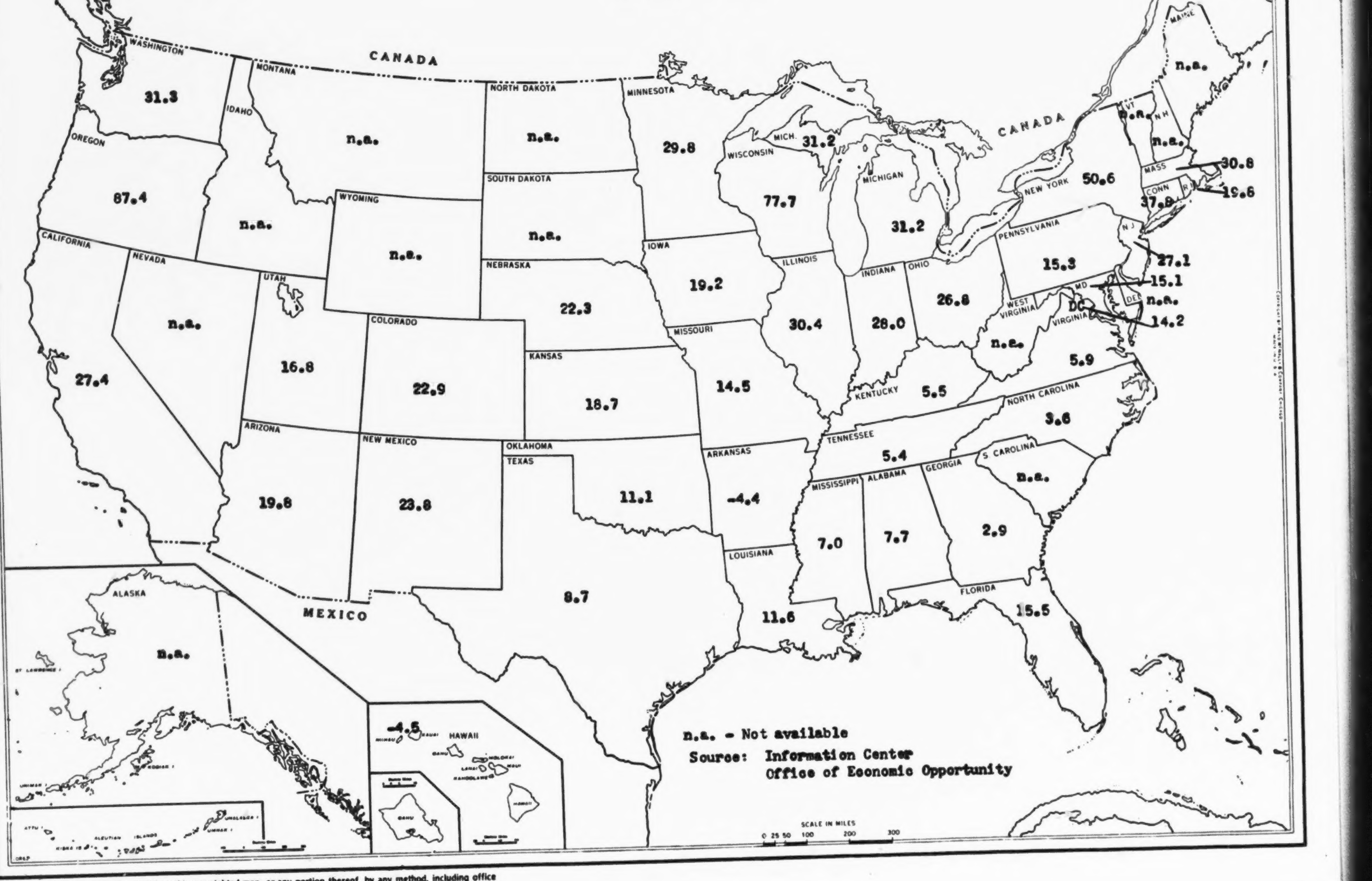
PERCENT CHANGE IN ESTIMATED NONWHITE POPULATION, 1960-65



n.a. - Not available

Source: Information Center
Office of Economic Opportunity

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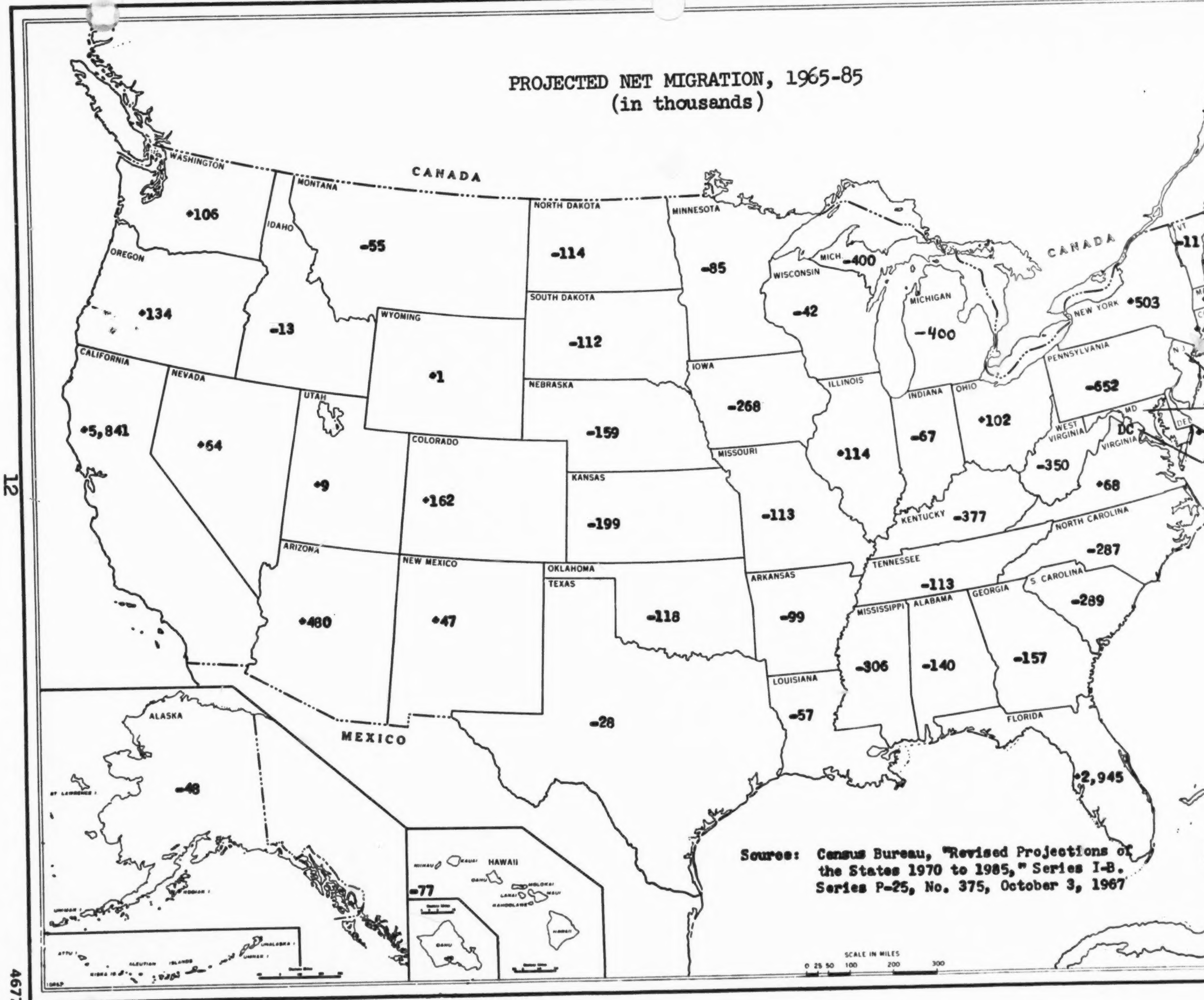
PROJECTED NET MIGRATION, 1965-85
(in thousands)



Source: Census Bureau, "Revised Projections of the States 1970 to 1985," Series I-B. Series P-25, No. 375, October 3, 1967

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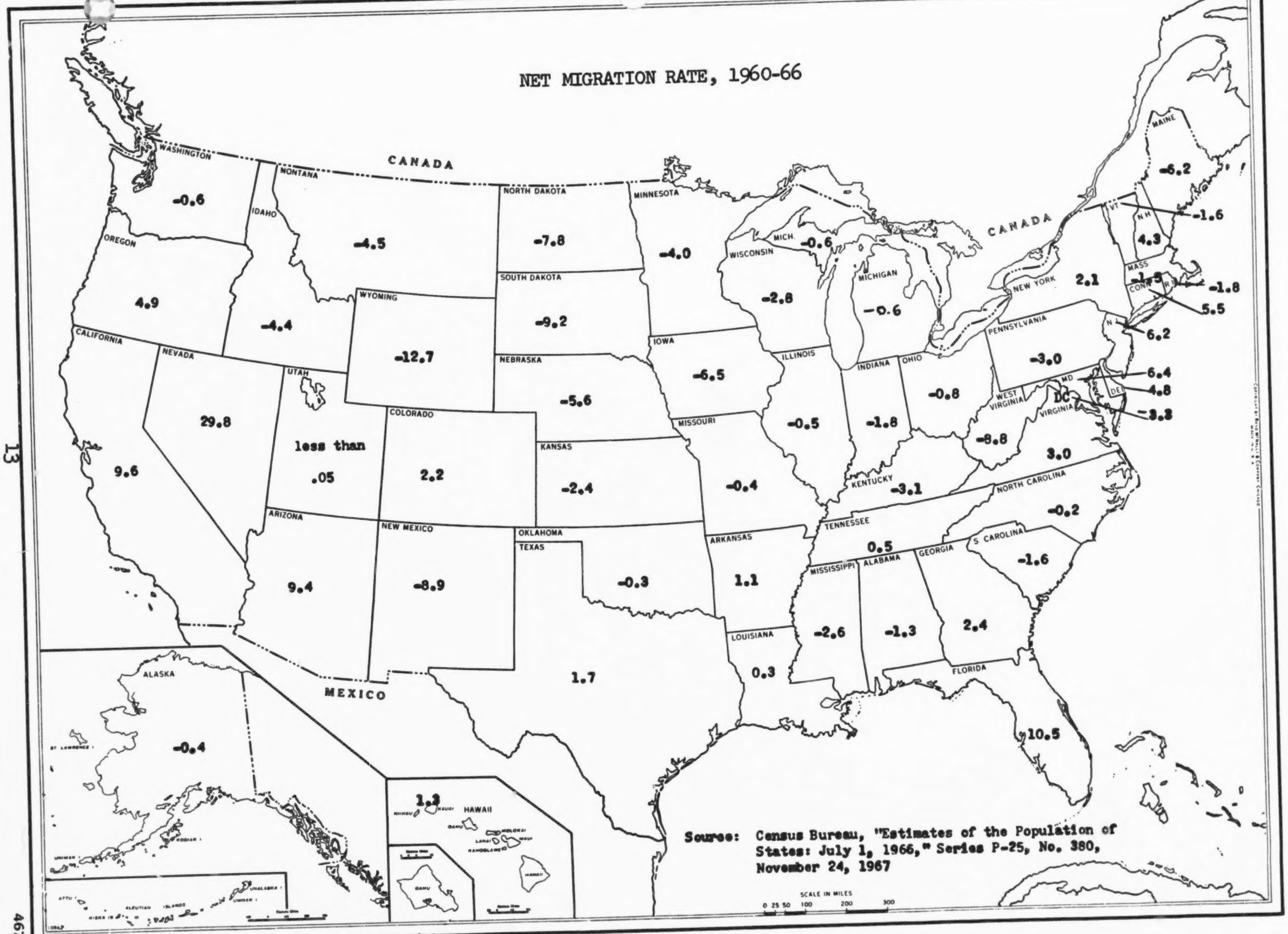
NET MIGRATION RATE, 1960-66



Source: Census Bureau, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1966," Series P-25, No. 380, November 24, 1967

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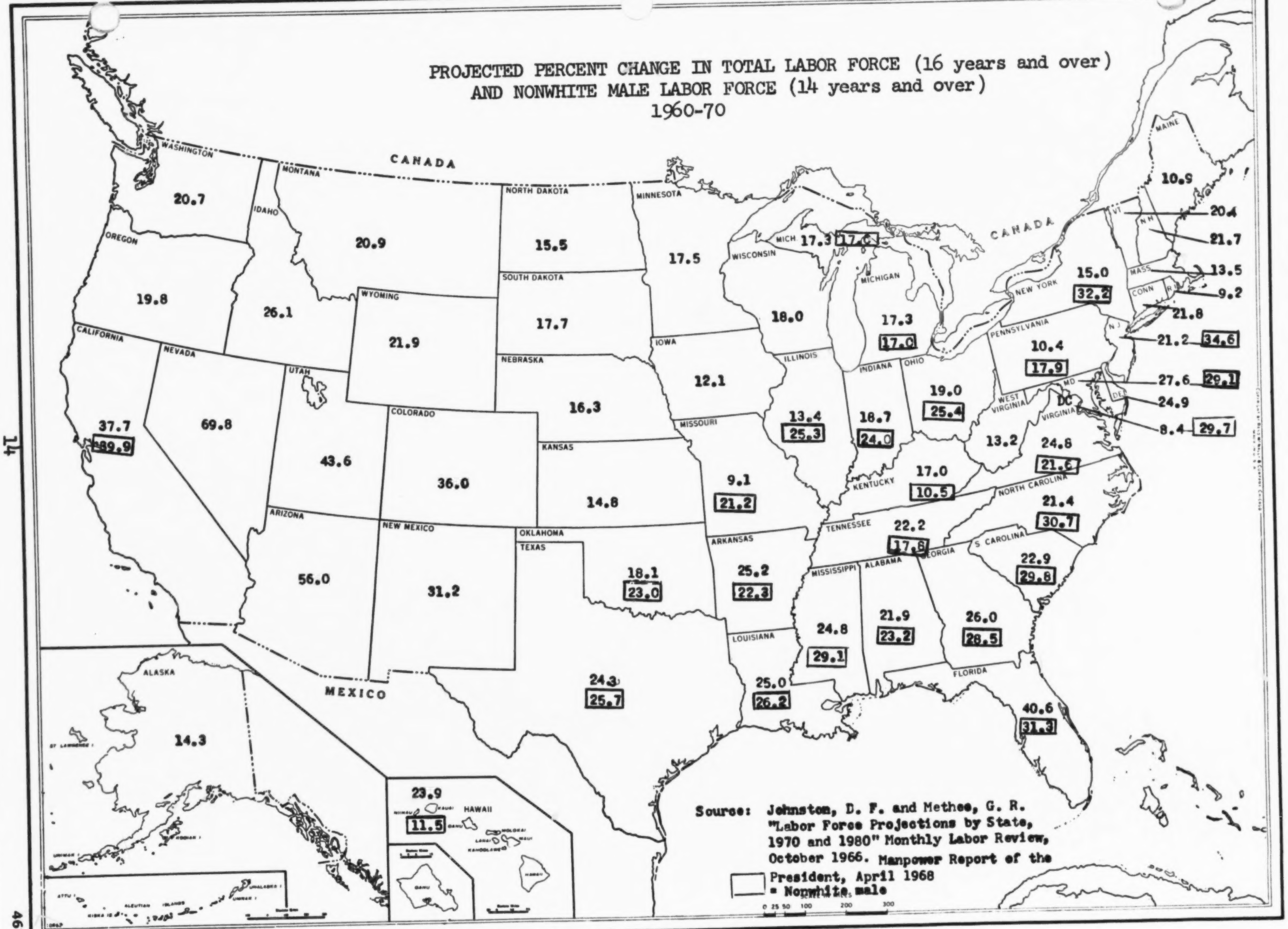
PROJECTED PERCENT CHANGE IN TOTAL LABOR FORCE (16 years and over) AND NONWHITE MALE LABOR FORCE (14 years and over)

1960-70



Source: Johnston, D. F. and Methee, G. R. "Labor Force Projections by State, 1970 and 1980" Monthly Labor Review, October 1966. Manpower Report of the President, April 1968

☐ = Nonwhite male

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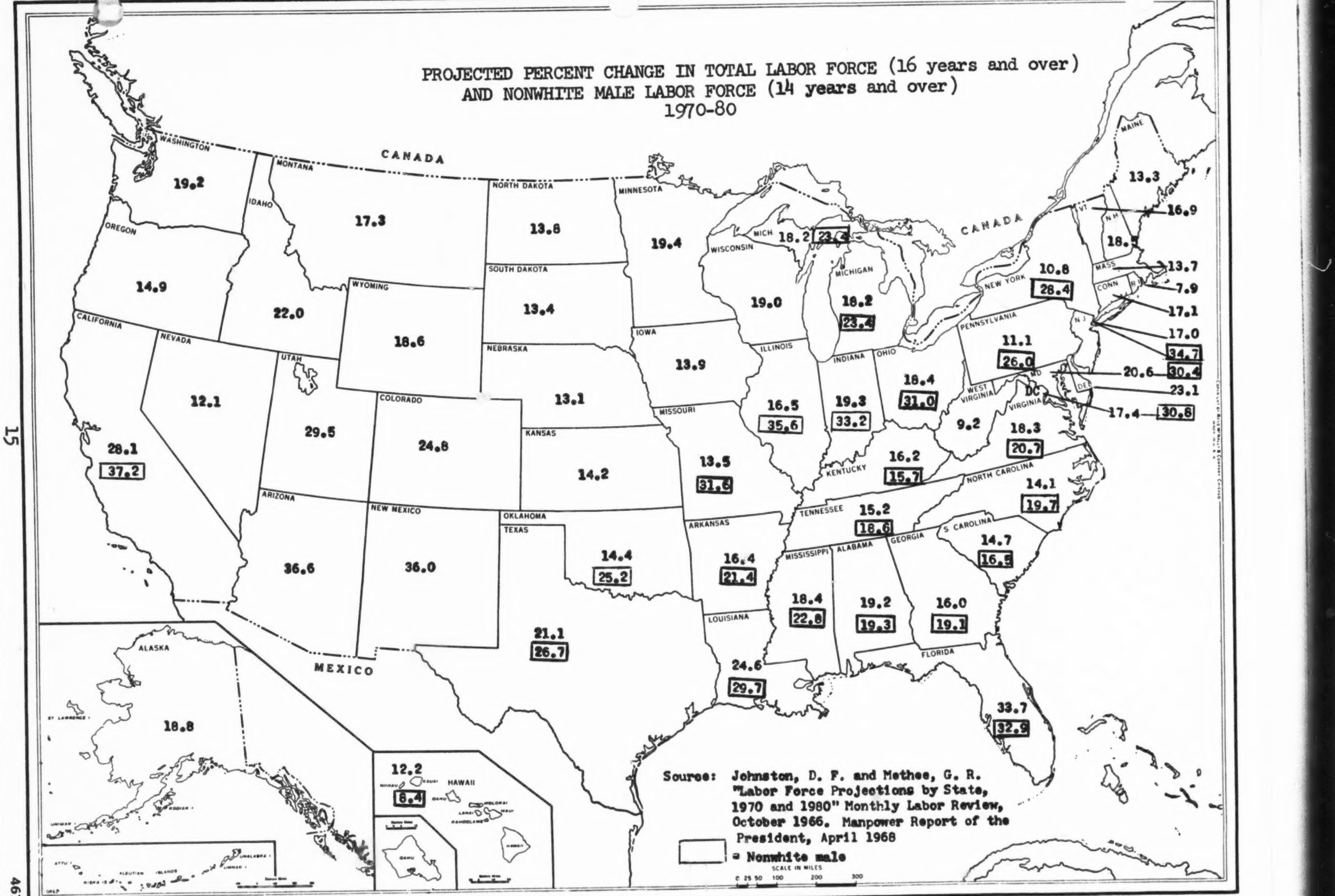
PROJECTED PERCENT CHANGE IN TOTAL LABOR FORCE (16 years and over) AND NONWHITE MALE LABOR FORCE (14 years and over) 1970-80



Source: Johnston, D. F. and Methee, G. R. "Labor Force Projections by State, 1970 and 1980" Monthly Labor Review, October 1966. Manpower Report of the President, April 1968

▭ = Nonwhite male

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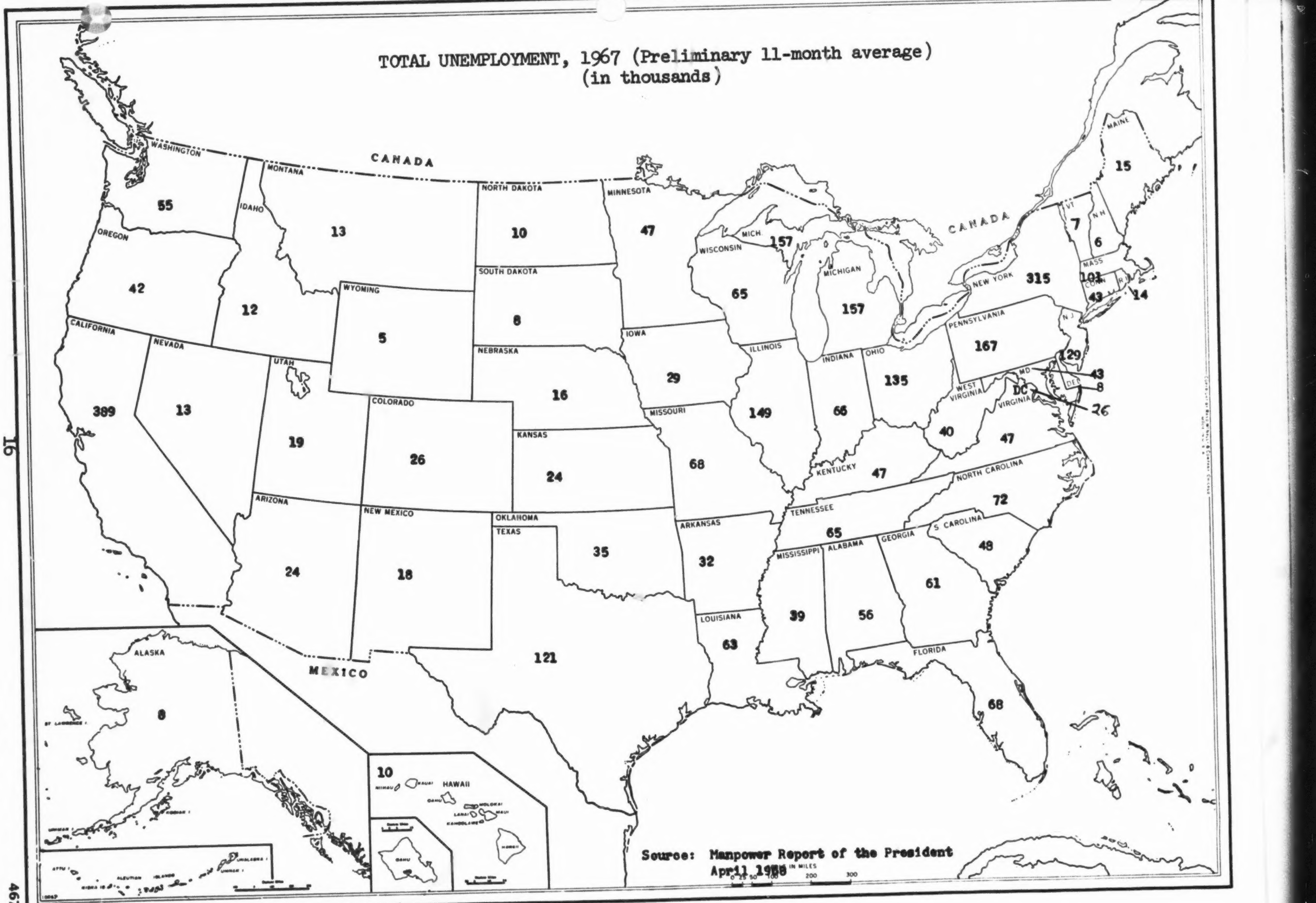
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT, 1967 (Preliminary 11-month average)
(in thousands)



Source: Manpower Report of the President
April 1968

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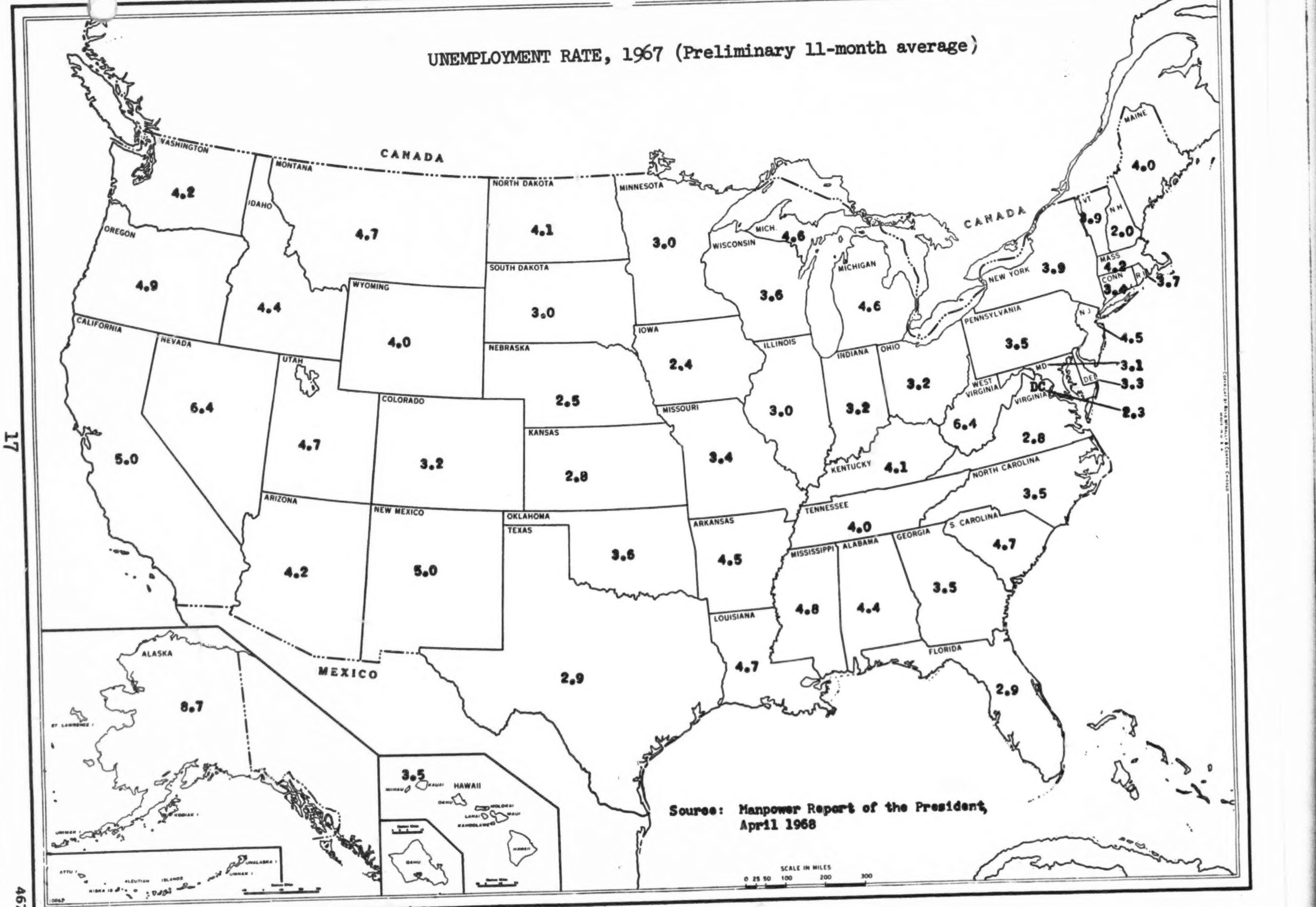
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1967 (Preliminary 11-month average)



Source: Manpower Report of the President, April 1968

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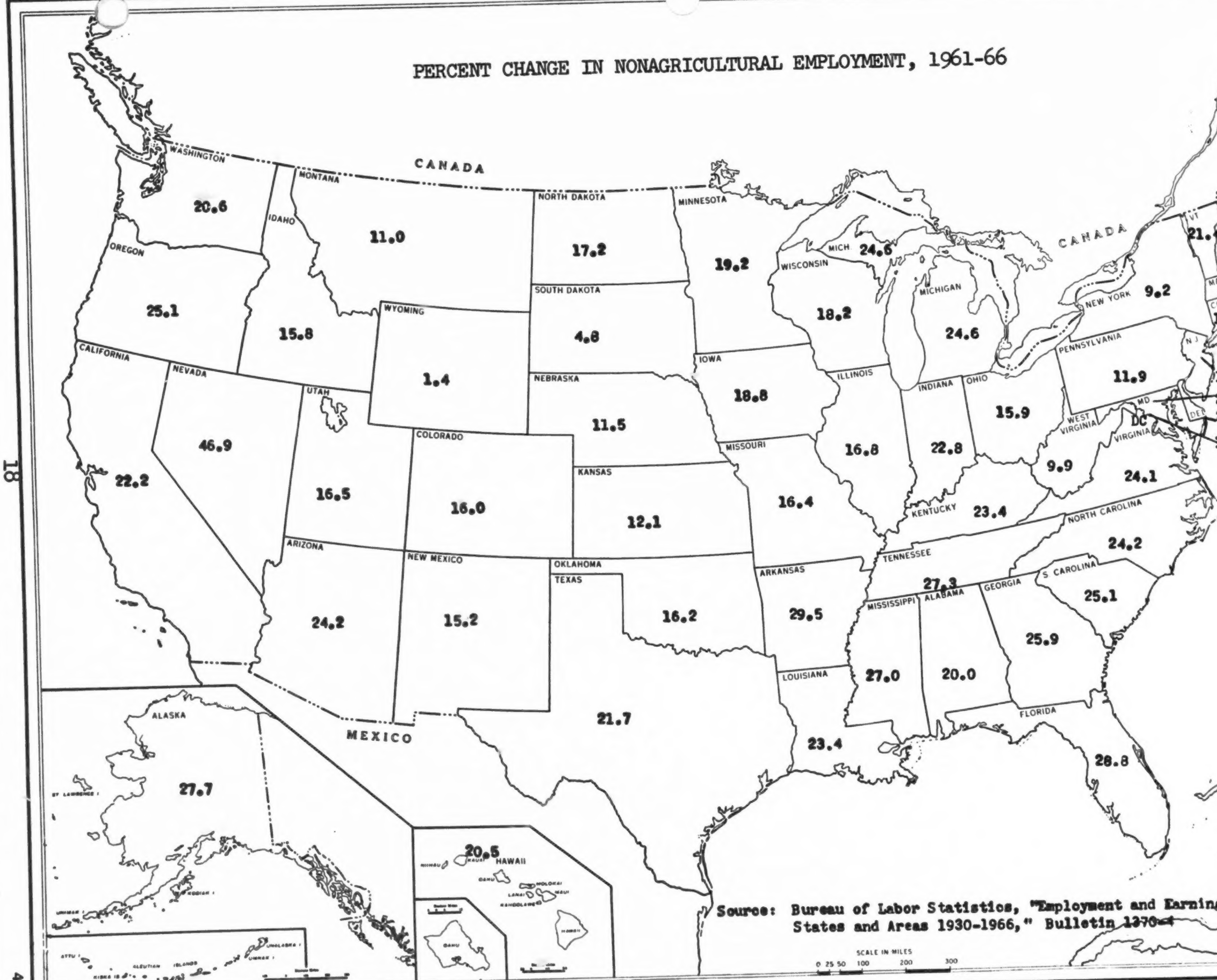
PERCENT CHANGE IN NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, 1961-66



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings for States and Areas 1930-1966," Bulletin 1370-4

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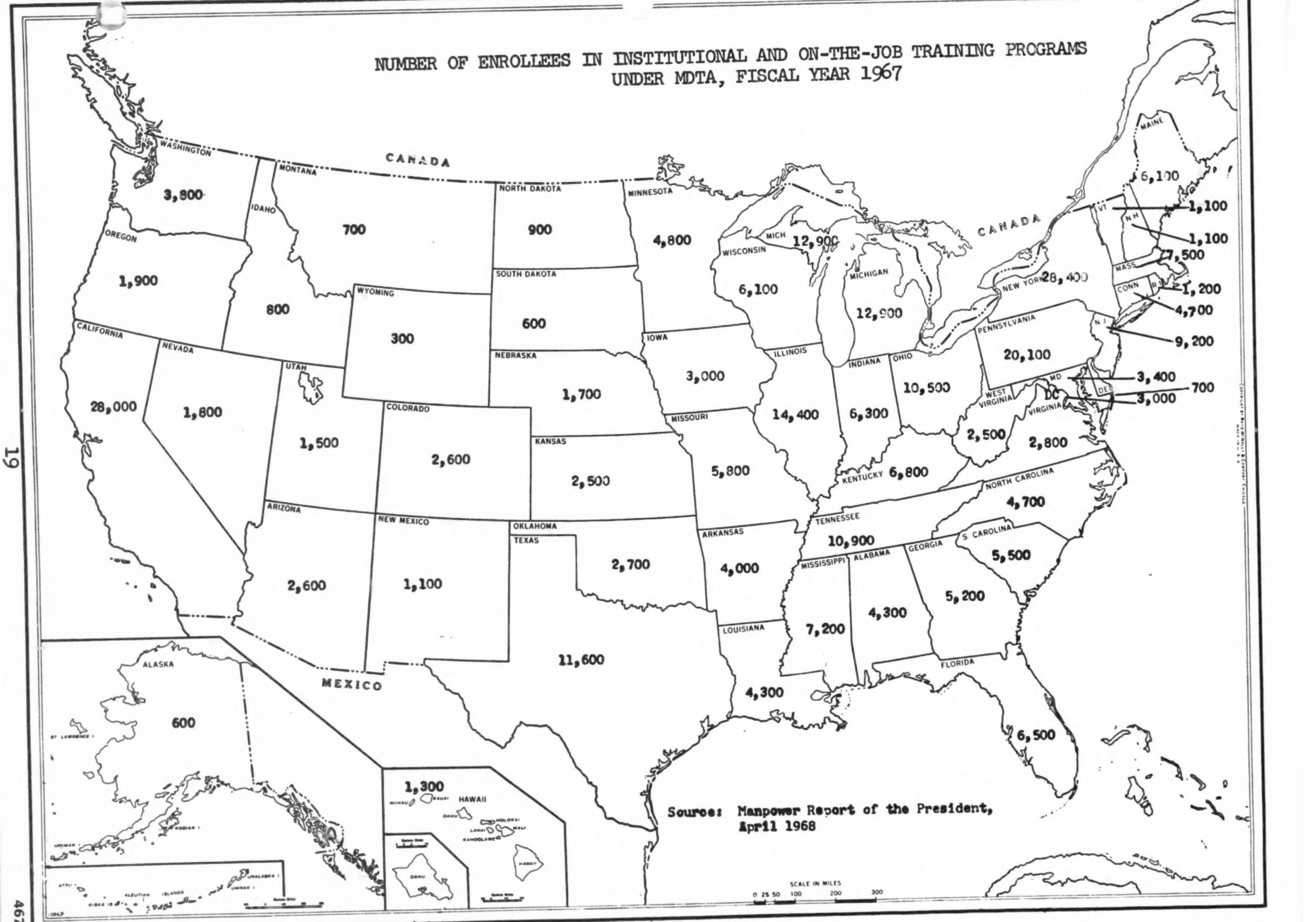
NUMBER OF ENROLLEES IN INSTITUTIONAL AND ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS UNDER MDTA, FISCAL YEAR 1967



Source: Manpower Report of the President, April 1968

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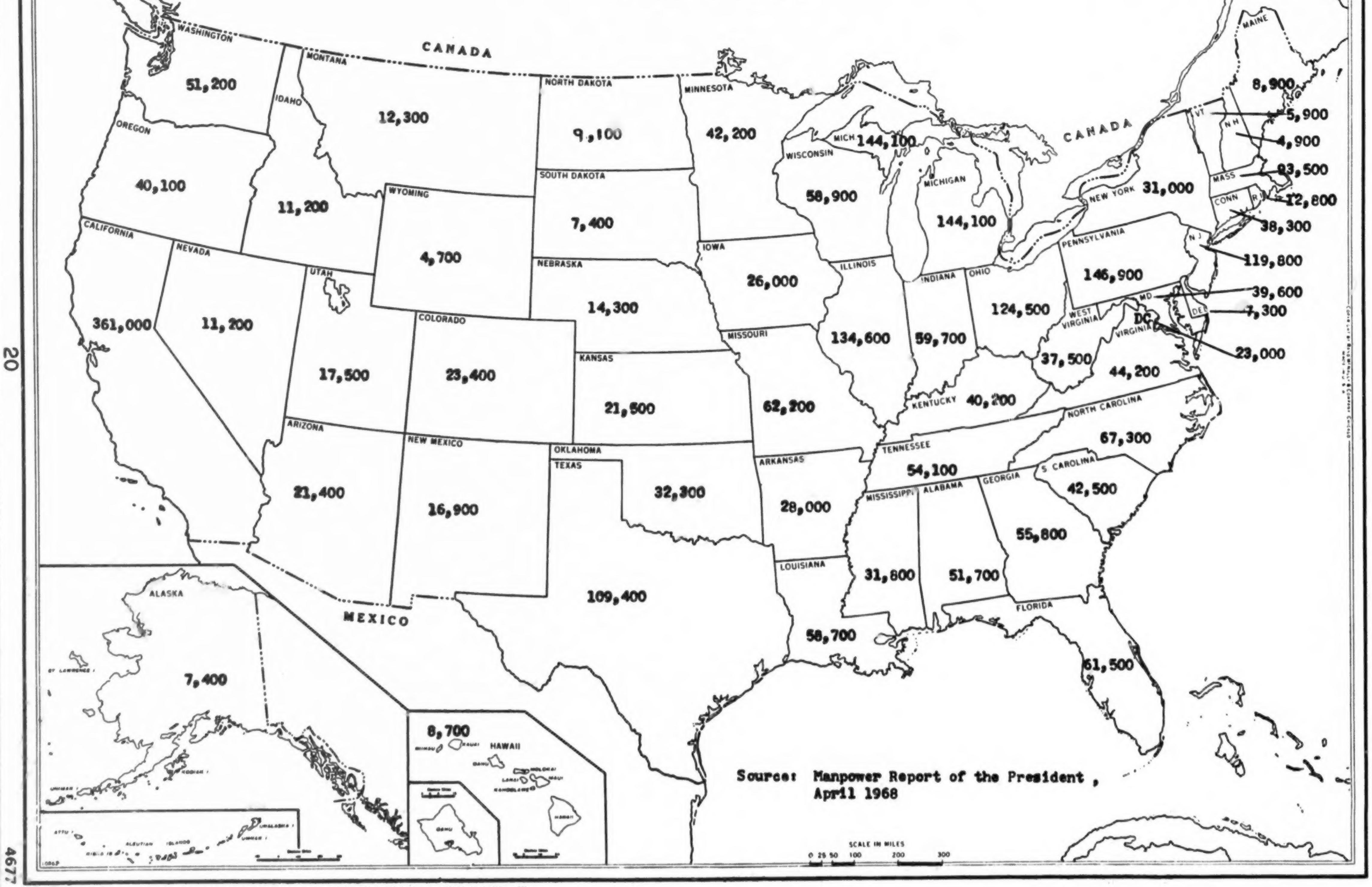
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UNEMPLOYED IN THE STATE 1967 AND NUMBER IN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS
FISCAL YEAR, 1967



Source: Manpower Report of the President, April 1968

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SOURCES AND EXPLANATIONS

Unemployment

Data are from Department of Labor, Manpower Report of the President, April 1968.

Population and Labor Force Projections

Johnston, D. F. and G. R. Methee, "Labor Force Projections by State, 1970 and 1980," Monthly Labor Review, October 1966, and Manpower Report of the President, April 1968.

State Population

Estimated resident population, 1966, was taken from Bureau of the Census. "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1966." Series P-25, No. 380, November 24, 1967. Other statistics on estimated nonwhite population were provided by the Office of Information, Office of Economic Opportunity.

Migration

For projected migration, Bureau of the Census, "Revised Projections of the Population of States, 1970-1985," Series P-25, No. 375, October 3, 1967 (Series I-B). For net migration, Bureau of the Census, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1966."

Educational Attainment

Data are based on the 1960 census reports.

Manpower Training Programs

Vocational Education Enrollments are provided by the U.S. Office of Education. MDT enrollees are taken from Department of Labor, Manpower Report of the President, April 1968.

Employment

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls are from Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report of the Labor Force, June 1968. For percent change in nonagricultural employment, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings for States and Areas 1930-1966, Bulletin 1370-4.

Data on occupational distribution of Negroes, 1967 were provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. When a particular industry is represented within a State by fewer than 5 establishments or by 5 to 9 establishments with less than 2,000 employees, hyphens appear in place of distribution figures for that industry.

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ALABAMA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970 ----------	1,392,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967 --------------------	56,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967 ------------	4.4

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population --------------------------	15.1
nonwhite ----------------------------------	19.1
Total labor force -------------------------	21.9
nonwhite ----------------------------------	23.2
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population --------------------------	16.1
nonwhite ----------------------------------	20.2
Total labor force -------------------------	19.2
nonwhite ----------------------------------	19.3

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966 -------------	3,511,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965 -----------	1,058,000	30.4
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65 ----		7.7
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	1,374,000	
Urban ---	582,800	
Rural non-farm ----------------------------------	562,200	
Farm --	229,000	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985 --------------	-140,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966 -------------------	-1.3

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old --------	1,670,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	273,000	16.3
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	643,000	38.5
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old --------------	438,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed ----------------------------	157,600	36.0
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed ----------------------------	277,266	63.3

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

ALABAMA
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	37,039
Distributive occupations	4,884
Health occupations	4,370
Home economics	38,225
Office occupations	8,483
Technical occupations	3,765
Trades and industry	29,808
Total	126,574

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	2,800
Percent nonwhite	59.5
On-the-job training	1,500
Percent nonwhite	18.3
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	7.7

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	8.3	0.9
Contract construction	48.3	5.1
Manufacturing	304.5	31.9
Transportation and public utilities	52.9	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	180.6	18.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	40.2	4.2
Services	125.1	13.1
Government	194.2	20.4
Total	954.1	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66	20.0

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

	EMPLOYEES*					
OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	13.7	.2	85.0	98.6	1.3	1.2
Contract construction	26.7	.9	72.6	97.7	.7	1.4
Apparel and related products	6.5	1.1	92.3	92.0	1.2	6.9
Machinery nonelectrical	29.7	4.2	68.5	91.5	1.8	4.2
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	43.7	16.5	55.4	73.6	1.0	9.9
Transportation equipment	19.4	.9	79.2	96.0	1.4	3.0
Motor freight transport and storage	25.8	1.2	72.6	92.1	1.6	6.7
Retail general merchandise	76.7	16.6	12.0	33.1	11.3	50.2
Insurance	97.5	75.4	.5	1.8	2.0	22.8
Medical and other health services	54.3	21.8	5.2	5.8	40.5	72.4

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

ALASKA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment*

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	112,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	8,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	8.7

Population and Labor Force Projections**

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	18.9
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	14.3
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	25.3
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	18.8
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	265,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	—	—
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65	—	—
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	37,600	
Urban	8,200	
Rural non-farm	28,800	
Farm	600	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-48,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-0.4

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	105,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	8,600	8.2
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	16,000	15.7
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	19,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	7,500	39.5
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	12,953	68.2

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

ALASKA

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS

FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	87
Distributive occupations	305
Health occupations	46
Home economics	1,496
Office occupations	1,700
Technical occupations	587
Trades and industry	1,882
Total	6,103

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	600
Percent nonwhite	45.5
On-the-job training	less than 50
Percent nonwhite	-
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	7.5

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	1.7	2.3
Contract construction	4.2	5.7
Manufacturing	4.8	6.6
Transportation and public utilities	7.3	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	11.2	15.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.3	3.1
Services	8.3	11.3
Government	33.4	45.6
Total	73.2	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------27.7

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)*

EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	37.4	-	62.3	100	3	-
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail general merchandise	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	100	100	-	-	-	-
Medical and other health services	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers

ARIZONA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *	
Projected labor force in the State, 1970	727,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	24,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.2

Population and Labor Force Projections **	
1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	49.5
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	56.0
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	32.5
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	36.6
nonwhite	—

State Population		
Estimated resident population, 1966	1,603,000	
	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	159,000	10.1
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		19.8
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	314,100	
Urban	187,500	
Rural non-farm	104,900	
Farm	21,700	

Migration to and from the State	
Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+480,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+9.4

Educational Attainment (1960 census)		
Total number of adults over 25 years old	661,000	
	Number	Percent
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	66,300	10.0
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	138,000	20.9
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	52,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	19,600	37.7
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	29,844	57.4

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

ARIZONA

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS

FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	3,096
Distributive occupations	6,727
Health occupations	694
Home economics	21,509
Office occupations	6,959
Technical occupations	3,702
Trades and industry	8,052
Total	50,739

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	1,100
Percent nonwhite	28.7
On-the-job training	1,500
Percent nonwhite	15.6
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	10.8

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	17.0	3.7
Contract construction	24.1	5.2
Manufacturing	82.3	17.8
Transportation and public utilities	26.4	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	105.2	22.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23.4	5.1
Services	76.3	16.5
Government	107.6	23.3
Total	462.3	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 24.2

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES *

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	17.5	-	80.0	62.1	2.5	37.9
Contract construction	24.3	3.2	73.9	91.5	1.8	5.3
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	55.3	15.3	44.4	82.4	.3	2.4
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	41.3	15.0	57.1	80.5	1.6	4.5
Transportation equipment	58.3	29.2	38.9	58.3	2.8	12.5
Motor freight transport and storage	21.0	2.5	77.5	94.5	1.5	3.1
Retail general merchandise	83.3	39.4	9.0	16.9	7.7	43.7
Insurance	99.1	73.3	.5	26.7	.4	-
Medical and other health services	60.4	34.7	6.9	8.1	32.7	57.1

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

ARKANSAS

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	756,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	32,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.5

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	15.7
nonwhite	15.2
Total labor force	25.2
nonwhite	22.3
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	11.3
nonwhite	18.6
Total labor force	16.4
nonwhite	21.4

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	1,956,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	374,000	19.2
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		-4.4
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	843,200	
Urban	265,500	
Rural non-farm	395,300	
Farm	182,400	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-99,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+1.1

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	964,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	148,200	15.4
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	331,000	34.4
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	178,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	64,600	36.3
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	113,539	63.8

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

ARKANSAS

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS

FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	28,647
Distributive occupations	4,203
Health occupations	862
Home economics	37,523
Office occupations	3,409
Technical occupations	551
Trades and industry	16,324
Total	91,519

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	1,900
Percent nonwhite	27.5
On-the-job training	2,100
Percent nonwhite	13.1
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	12.5

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	4.6	0.9
Contract construction	31.5	6.2
Manufacturing	155.7	30.8
Transportation and public utilities	30.9	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	99.1	19.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19.7	3.9
Services	69.6	13.8
Government	94.9	18.8
Total	506.0	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 29.5

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

	EMPLOYEES*					
OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	22.1	3.2	77.1	94.9	.8	1.9
Apparel and related products	5.5	1.0	93.2	97.0	1.3	2.0
Machinery nonelectrical	24.2	2.6	74.8	93.0	1.0	4.4
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	14.4	1.0	84.4	92.1	1.2	6.8
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	20.1	2.5	76.1	82.7	3.8	14.8
Retail general merchandise	78.8	16.1	14.1	32.9	7.2	57.0
Insurance	97.7	53.7	.3	-	1.9	46.3
Medical and other health services	52.4	16.3	12.4	10.2	35.1	73.5

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

CALIFORNIA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	8,784,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	389,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	5.0

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	32.6
nonwhite	36.1
Total labor force	37.7
nonwhite	39.9
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	27.2
nonwhite	36.5
Total labor force	28.1
nonwhite	37.2

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	18,802,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	1,608,000	8.7
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		27.4

Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	2,199,400
Urban	1,812,300
Rural non-farm	335,400
Farm	51,700

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+5,841,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+9.6

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	8,869,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	505,000	5.7
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	1,300,000	14.7
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	648,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	77,800	12.0
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	174,227	26.9

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

CALIFORNIA
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	23,504
Distributive occupations	124,392
Health occupations	19,473
Home economics	197,434
Office occupations	315,066
Technical occupations	65,124
Trades and industry	206,869
Total	951,862

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	13,200
Percent nonwhite	48.5
On-the-job training	14,800
Percent nonwhite	32.2
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	7.2

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	32.6	0.5
Contract construction	280.4	4.3
Manufacturing	1,591.5	24.5
Transportation and public utilities	437.4	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,369.5	21.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	329.6	5.1
Services	1,113.8	17.2
Government	1,331.0	20.5
Total	6,485.8	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------22.2

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	22.1	4.2	77.2	94.1	.7	1.7
Contract construction	33.7	5.0	65.3	92.7	1.0	2.3
Apparel and related products	19.0	10.6	79.5	83.3	1.6	6.1
Machinery nonelectrical	46.8	12.8	51.5	79.0	1.7	8.1
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	57.9	20.5	40.8	71.5	1.3	8.0
Transportation equipment	44.8	9.6				
Motor freight transport and storage	24.8	4.6	74.7	91.6	.6	3.8
Retail general merchandise	78.6	54.3	13.0	20.9	8.4	24.8
Insurance	98.6	92.3	.6	1.8	.8	5.9
Medical and other health services	58.2	29.7	7.6	8.7	34.3	61.6

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

COLORADO

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *	
Projected labor force in the State, 1970	911,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	26,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.2

Population and Labor Force Projections **	
1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	27.4
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	36.0
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	20.8
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	24.8
nonwhite	—

State Population	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	1,955,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	65,000	3.4
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		22.9
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	311,400	
Urban	195,400	
Rural non-farm	87,300	
Farm	28,700	

Migration to and from the State	
Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+162,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+2.2

Educational Attainment (1960 census)	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	941,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	44,100	4.7
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	126,000	13.4
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	27,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	2,200	8.1
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	5,565	20.6

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

COLORADO
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	3,560
Distributive occupations	7,850
Health occupations	1,082
Home economics	29,731
Office occupations	14,608
Technical occupations	2,994
Trades and industry	18,200
Total	78,025

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	1,200
Percent nonwhite	11.7
On-the-job training	1,400
Percent nonwhite	16.1
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	10.0

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	12.6	1.9
Contract construction	33.8	5.1
Manufacturing	101.6	15.4
Transportation and public utilities	46.8	7.1
Wholesale and retail trade	154.0	23.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	34.2	5.1
Services	111.7	16.9
Government	166.5	25.2
Total	661.2	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 16.0

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	18.3	-	80.9	100	.8	-
Contract construction	21.0	3.0	75.7	67.4	3.3	29.5
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	29.6	19.3	68.5	77.1	1.9	3.7
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	31.2	2.9	67.9	94.2	.9	2.9
Transportation equipment	70.3	22.2	26.8	58.6	2.9	19.1
Motor freight transport and storage	27.5	6.4	71.4	77.7	1.1	16.0
Retail general merchandise	78.1	34.3	11.2	10.1	10.7	55.7
Insurance	97.1	96.8	.4	1.0	2.5	2.2
Medical and other health services	54.7	24.4	11.9	6.4	33.3	69.1

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

CONNECTICUT
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)

Agriculture	1,215
Distributive occupations	2,081
Health occupations	1,069
Home economics	23,519
Office occupations	27,034
Technical occupations	11,718
Trades and industry	23,957
Total	90,593

Manpower Development and Training Programs

Institutional training	3,200
Percent nonwhite	56.7
On-the-job training	1,500
Percent nonwhite	25.3
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	10.9

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining combined with construction	-	-
Contract construction	46.0	4.0
Manufacturing	477.5	41.8
Transportation and public utilities	50.1	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade	209.0	18.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	65.6	5.7
Services	158.4	13.9
Government	135.4	11.9
Total	1,141.9	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 18.5

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES *

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	18.9	2.4	80.2	96.9	.9	.7
Apparel and related products	22.1	7.7	75.3	90.3	2.5	2.0
Machinery nonelectrical	33.9	9.0	64.5	86.8	1.7	4.2
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	34.0	9.7	64.5	85.8	1.5	4.5
Transportation equipment	34.9	4.8	63.4	91.5	1.7	3.6
Motor freight transport and storage	28.5	1.3	68.7	96.3	2.8	2.5
Retail general merchandise	77.3	47.3	12.7	20.7	10.0	55.7
Insurance	94.5	81.0	2.7	10.4	2.7	8.6
Medical and other health services	62.2	20.9	8.6	14.1	29.2	65.0

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

CONNECTICUT

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	1,296,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	43,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.4

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	19.6
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	21.8
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	18.5
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	17.1
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	2,878,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	153,000	5.4
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		37.8
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	236,200	
Urban	191,800	
Rural non-farm	41,500	
Farm	2,900	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+412,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+5.5

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	1,482,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	93,400	6.3
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	274,000	18.5
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	55,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	6,400	11.6
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	17,643	32.1

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

DELAWARE

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	221,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	8,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.3

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	23.3
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	24.9
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	23.3
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	23.1
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	524,421	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	—	—
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		—
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	73,500	
Urban	38,600	
Rural non-farm	30,600	
Farm	4,300	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+58,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+4.8

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	246,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	16,300	6.6
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	48,000	19.6
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	31,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	6,500	21.0
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	13,919	44.9

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

DELAWARE
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	738
Distributive occupations	796
Health occupations	300
Home economics	4,619
Office occupations	3,327
Technical occupations	416
Trades and industry	7,127
Total	17,323

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	400
Percent nonwhite	66.9
On-the-job training	300
Percent nonwhite	not available
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	8.8

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining combined with services	-	-
Contract construction	13.3	6.8
Manufacturing	71.0	36.2
Transportation and public utilities	11.1	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	38.3	19.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8.5	4.3
Services	24.6	12.5
Government	29.3	14.9
Total	196.1	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66	26.7

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)*

EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	12.5	1.1	86.2	98.1	1.3	.8
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	13.2	1.6	84.6	96.6	2.2	1.8
Motor freight transport and storage	22.7	1.6	76.8	98.4	.5	-
Retail general merchandise	83.2	56.3	8.5	12.2	8.3	31.5
Insurance	98.4	77.3	.1	-	1.6	22.7
Medical and other health services	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 per cent. due to rounding of numbers

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	399,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	26,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	2.3

Population and Labor Force Projections

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	8.7
nonwhite	30.7
Total labor force	8.4
nonwhite	29.7
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	16.7
nonwhite	31.4
Total labor force	17.8
nonwhite	30.8

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	806,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	478,000	59.6
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		14.2
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	161,000	
Urban	161,000	
Rural non-farm	—	
Farm	—	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+51,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-3.3

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	461,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	33,200	7.2
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	98,000	21.2
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	222,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	24,800	11.2
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	69,282	31.2

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS

FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	147
Distributive occupations	1,566
Health occupations	742
Home economics	3,196
Office occupations	806
Technical occupations	49
Trades and industry	4,015
Total	10,521

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	2,000
Percent nonwhite	86.8
On-the-job training	1,000
Percent nonwhite	58.9
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	11.5

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
not available

	Number	Percent
Mining		
Contract construction		
Manufacturing		
Transportation and public utilities		
Wholesale and retail trade		
Finance, insurance, and real estate		
Services		
Government		
Total		

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 16.8

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES *

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	14.9	.9	83.8	96.7	1.2	2.4
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	24.3	1.0	73.9	96.5	1.7	2.4
Retail general merchandise	76.1	37.0	13.5	24.6	10.4	38.4
Insurance	97.1	81.0	.9	2.0	2.0	17.1
Medical and other health services	61.2	33.9	7.7	10.3	31.1	55.7

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

FLORIDA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	2,632,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	68,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	2.9

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	36.7
nonwhite	31.0
Total labor force	40.6
nonwhite	31.3
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	30.8
nonwhite	36.4
Total labor force	33.7
nonwhite	32.9

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	5,893,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	1,025,000	17.7
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		15.5

Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	1,370,800
Urban	923,100
Rural non-farm	410,400
Farm	37,300

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+2,945,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+10.5

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	2,845,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	261,400	9.2
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	650,000	22.8
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	418,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	132,600	31.7
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	242,985	58.1

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

FLORIDA
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)

Agriculture	19,108
Distributive occupations	23,555
Health occupations	5,507
Home economics	113,150
Office occupations	74,968
Technical occupations	16,298
Trades and industry	50,146
Total	302,732

Manpower Development and Training Programs

Institutional training	3,500
Percent nonwhite	55.7
On-the-job training	3,000
Percent nonwhite	29.7
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	9.6

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	8.9	0.5
Contract construction	126.4	6.7
Manufacturing	296.9	15.7
Transportation and public utilities	132.9	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	498.7	26.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	110.2	5.8
Services	345.2	18.3
Government	369.3	19.6
Total	1,888.5	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------28.8

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)*

EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	24.5	.4	75.0	98.1	.5	1.6
Contract construction	20.6	.3	78.8	99.2	.6	.5
Apparel and related products	8.2	1.9	89.6	88.8	2.2	9.4
Machinery nonelectrical	30.5	2.4	68.3	94.8	1.2	2.8
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	55.5	12.9	43.5	79.0	1.0	8.2
Transportation equipment	45.0	5.0	53.2	87.6	1.8	7.3
Motor freight transport and storage	25.7	.1	73.8	98.1	.4	1.8
Retail general merchandise	77.4	25.2	11.7	25.9	10.9	48.9
Insurance	98.6	73.0	.5	1.7	.9	25.3
Medical and other health services	58.5	21.8	6.9	7.5	34.6	70.7

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

GEORGIA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	1,890,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	61,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.5

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	20.6
nonwhite	22.8
Total labor force	26.0
nonwhite	28.5
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	16.4
nonwhite	21.5
Total labor force	16.0
nonwhite	19.1

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	4,445,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	1,159,000	26.4
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		2.9
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	1,505,500	
Urban	664,000	
Rural non-farm	621,600	
Farm	219,900	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-157,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+2.4

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	2,015,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	355,300	17.6
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	811,000	40.3
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	504,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	200,100	39.7
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	245,584	48.7

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

GEORGIA
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	55,371
Distributive occupations	13,402
Health occupations	2,050
Home economics	74,523
Office occupations	82,614
Technical occupations	4,299
Trades and industry	36,556
Total	268,815

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	1,600
Percent nonwhite	51.6
On-the-job training	3,600
Percent nonwhite	14.9
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	8.5

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	6.6	0.5
Contract construction	76.9	5.4
Manufacturing	436.8	31.0
Transportation and public utilities	97.1	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade	295.9	21.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	67.4	4.8
Services	160.4	11.4
Government	270.2	19.1
Total	1,411.3	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 25.9

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES *

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	19.4	.3	79.8	98.7	.8	.9
Contract construction	22.6	.6	76.4	97.8	.9	1.6
Apparel and related products	7.4	1.1	90.2	92.4	2.4	6.5
Machinery nonelectrical	25.5	.7	72.8	95.1	1.6	4.2
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	30.8	2.5	67.6	90.6	1.6	6.9
Transportation equipment	32.3	4.6	65.6	87.5	2.2	7.9
Motor freight transport and storage	25.6	1.3	72.9	94.3	1.5	4.4
Retail general merchandise	75.4	22.5	15.9	30.9	8.7	46.6
Insurance	99.0	90.8	.2	.6	.8	8.6
Medical and other health services	49.2	8.1	9.2	12.8	41.6	79.1

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

HAWAII

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *	
Projected labor force in the State, 1970	327,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	10,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.5

Population and Labor Force Projections **	
1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	22.9
nonwhite	14.5
Total labor force	23.9
nonwhite	11.5
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	16.4
nonwhite	12.1
Total labor force	12.2
nonwhite	8.4

State Population	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	727,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	411,000	57.9
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		-4.5
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	101,900	
Urban	69,400	
Rural non-farm	30,800	
Farm	1,700	

Migration to and from the State	
Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-77,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+1.3

Educational Attainment (1960 census)	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	309,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	46,400	15.0
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	82,000	26.7
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	213,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	41,400	19.4
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	69,817	32.8

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

HAWAII
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	1,930
Distributive occupations	922
Health occupations	145
Home economics	8,552
Office occupations	1,809
Technical occupations	434
Trades and industry	3,423
Total	17,215

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	500
Percent nonwhite	76.1
On-the-job training	800
Percent nonwhite	76.6
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	13.0

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining combined with services		
Contract construction	18.8	7.7
Manufacturing	23.2	9.5
Transportation and public utilities	18.9	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	55.9	22.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14.8	6.0
Services	45.4	18.5
Government	68.1	27.8
Total	245.1	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 -------- 20.5

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	19.7	-	79.7	100	.6	-
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	24.1	-	75.9	100	-	-
Retail general merchandise	76.0	94.1	15.5	5.9	8.5	-
Insurance	98.9	100	.5	-	.6	-
Medical and other health services	66.4	60.0	8.0		25.6	40.0

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

IDAHO

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	309,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	12,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.4

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	15.6
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	26.1
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	18.0
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	22.0
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	697,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	—	—
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		—
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	123,600	
Urban	49,800	
Rural non-farm	48,600	
Farm	25,200	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-13,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-4.4

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	340,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	11,200	3.3
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	37,000	10.8
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	4,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	700	17.5
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	1,393	34.8

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

IDAHO
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	4,339
Distributive occupations	1,073
Health occupations	455
Home economics	9,761
Office occupations	3,361
Technical occupations	656
Trades and industry	3,648
Total	23,293

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	700
Percent nonwhite	4.7
On-the-job training	100
Percent nonwhite	10.2
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	6.7

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	3.2	1.7
Contract construction	8.0	4.3
Manufacturing	35.9	19.2
Transportation and public utilities	14.1	7.5
Wholesale and retail trade	45.2	24.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.3	3.9
Services	28.4	15.2
Government	44.7	23.9
Total	186.8	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66	15.8

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYEES*					
	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	39.5	-	59.6	100	1.0	-
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	12.2	-	87.8	100	-	-
Retail general merchandise	86.8	-	7.6	-	5.6	-
Insurance	99.9	-	.1	-	-	-
Medical and other health services	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

ILLINOIS

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970 ----------- 4,642,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967 --------------------- 149,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967 ------------- 3.0

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change
   - Total population ------------------------- 11.0
     - nonwhite -------------------------------- 25.1
   - Total labor force ------------------------ 13.4
     - nonwhite -------------------------------- 25.3

2. 1970-80 percent change
   - Total population ------------------------- 15.5
     - nonwhite -------------------------------- 33.3
   - Total labor force ------------------------ 16.5
     - nonwhite -------------------------------- 35.6

State Population

Estimated resident population, 1966 -------------10,786,000

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965 -----------	1,396,000	13.1
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65 ----		30.4

Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	1,446,000
Urban ---	1,033,100
Rural non-farm --------------------------------	277,300
Farm --	135,600

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985 -------------- +114,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966 ------------------- -0.5

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

Total number of adults over 25 years old -------- 5,808,000

	Number	Percent
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	365,400	6.3
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	104,800	18.0
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old ---------------	541,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed ---------------------------	74,600	13.8
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed ---------------------------	179,091	33.1

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

ILLINOIS
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	24,431
Distributive occupations	5,201
Health occupations	3,639
Home economics	64,554
Office occupations	37,036
Technical occupations	4,899
Trades and industry	40,936
Total	180,696

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	10,000
Percent nonwhite	57.4
On-the-job training	4,400
Percent nonwhite	34.5
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	9.7

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	25.1	0.6
Contract construction	177.4	4.2
Manufacturing	1,367.8	32.2
Transportation and public utilities	289.0	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade	919.9	21.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	218.2	5.1
Services	651.0	15.3
Government	596.9	14.1
Total	4,245.3	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 16.8

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	24.8	13.8	73.6	55.2	1.6	31.0
Contract construction	23.9	1.8	75.2	96.3	.9	1.9
Apparel and related products	18.8	5.9	80.6	91.9	1.5	2.2
Machinery nonelectrical	32.4	4.2	65.7	91.4	1.9	4.4
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	26.9	4.3	71.6	93.2	1.5	2.5
Transportation equipment	23.2	3.5	74.3	91.5	2.5	5.0
Motor freight transport and storage	25.5	4.5	72.5	84.0	2.0	11.4
Retail general merchandise	72.6	49.6	19.3	34.8	8.1	15.6
Insurance	97.7	90.4	.9	2.9	1.4	6.8
Medical and other health services	52.9	22.0	8.5	11.5	38.6	66.5

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

INDIANA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	2,117,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	66,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.2

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	12.5
nonwhite	22.5
Total labor force	18.7
nonwhite	24.0
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	16.0
nonwhite	29.9
Total labor force	19.3
nonwhite	33.2

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	4,951,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	351,000	7.2
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		28.0
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	797,000	
Urban	457,800	
Rural non-farm	240,300	
Farm	98,900	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-67,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-1.8

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	2,550,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	123,800	4.9
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	432,000	17.0
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	137,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	18,200	13.3
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	44,889	32.8

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

INDIANA

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS

FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	15,140
Agriculture	3,303
Distributive occupations	1,291
Health occupations	40,566
Home economics	1,274
Office occupations	3,404
Technical occupations	16,733
Trades and industry	81,711
Total	

Manpower Development and Training Programs	3,600
Institutional training	43.2
Percent nonwhite	3,000
On-the-job training	18.9
Percent nonwhite	9.5
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	7.4	0.4
Contract construction	82.2	4.6
Manufacturing	709.3	39.7
Transportation and public utilities	95.4	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade	344.8	19.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	69.2	3.9
Services	195.4	10.9
Government	281.1	15.7
Total	1,784.9	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 22.8

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

	EMPLOYEES *					
OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	16.0	-	82.6	96.8	1.4	3.2
Contract construction	20.3	1.5	78.2	95.0	1.5	3.6
Apparel and related products	11.8	3.5	86.2	91.6	1.9	4.9
Machinery nonelectrical	26.3	4.6	71.7	89.7	2.0	5.7
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	20.8	4.4	77.4	89.3	1.8	6.3
Transportation equipment	23.0	2.5	74.8	89.5	2.2	8.0
Motor freight transport and storage	25.5	4.5	72.5	84.0	2.0	11.4
Retail general merchandise	72.6	49.6	19.3	34.8	8.1	15.6
Insurance	97.7	66.2	.6	2.0	1.7	31.7
Medical and other health services	52.9	22.0	8.5	11.5	38.6	66.5

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

IOWA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	1,162,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	29,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	2.4

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	4.6
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	12.1
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	10.2
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	13.9
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	2,760,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	35,000	1.2
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		19.2
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	583,300	
Urban	205,000	
Rural non-farm	164,500	
Farm	213,800	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-268,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-6.5

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	1,541,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	46,200	3.0
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	211,000	13.7
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	14,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	1,700	12.1
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	4,125	29.5

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

IOWA

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS

FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)

Agriculture	27,537
Distributive occupations	2,759
Health occupations	686
Home economics	25,641
Office occupations	2,582
Technical occupations	3,264
Trades and industry	17,925
Total	80,394

Manpower Development and Training Programs

Institutional training	1,500
Percent nonwhite	10.3
On-the-job training	1,500
Percent nonwhite	3.6
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	10.3

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	3.2	0.4
Contract construction	40.8	4.7
Manufacturing	221.6	25.6
Transportation and public utilities	50.4	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	208.3	24.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38.8	4.5
Services	135.8	15.7
Government	166.6	19.2
Total	865.7	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 18.8

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES *

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	22.0	1.1	77.3	97.7	.7	1.1
Apparel and related products	12.4	-	86.8	100	-	.8
Machinery nonelectrical	24.4	2.8	73.3	95.0	2.3	2.1
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	32.3	16.1	66.7	82.5	1.0	1.5
Transportation equipment	29.9	18.2	68.5	77.3	1.6	4.5
Motor freight transport and storage	28.2	7.7	70.3	76.9	1.5	15.4
Retail general merchandise	81.7	32.8	7.8	6.1	10.6	61.1
Insurance	98.3	68.1	.7	11.0	.9	20.9
Medical and other health services	46.9	19.7	8.8	11.2	44.3	69.1

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

KANSAS

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	959,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	24,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	2.8

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	7.2
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	14.8
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	9.9
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	14.2
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	2,275,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	118,000	5.3
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		18.7
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	418,900	
Urban	215,500	
Rural non-farm	125,600	
Farm	77,800	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-199,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-2.4

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	1,216,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	44,700	3.7
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	159,000	13.1
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	50,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	5,800	11.6
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	14,457	28.9

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

KANSAS
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	6,798
Distributive occupations	6,686
Health occupations	2,405
Home economics	15,997
Office occupations	3,315
Technical occupations	2,856
Trades and industry	18,975
Total	57,032

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	1,100
Percent nonwhite	41.1
On-the-job training	1,400
Percent nonwhite	13.9
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	10.4

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	11.1	1.7
Contract construction	35.6	5.3
Manufacturing	143.7	21.4
Transportation and public utilities	51.0	7.6
Wholesale and retail trade	146.5	21.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	27.6	4.1
Services	95.8	14.2
Government	161.2	24.0
Total	672.5	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 12.1

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	22.7	2.4	76.7	96.1	.6	1.5
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	30.3	1.4	68.5	88.0	1.2	10.6
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	32.8	7.1	65.2	73.5	2.0	19.4
Motor freight transport and storage	31.0	-	58.6	80.2	10.5	19.8
Retail general merchandise	77.4	30.6	15.7	22.4	6.8	47.0
Insurance	98.6	53.4	.5	6.8	.9	39.7
Medical and other health services	46.8	20.7	7.7	4.8	45.4	74.5

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

KENTUCKY

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	1,200,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	47,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.1

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	10.5
nonwhite	5.2
Total labor force	17.0
nonwhite	10.5
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	10.7
nonwhite	11.9
Total labor force	16.2
nonwhite	15.7

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	3,181,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	230,000	7.2
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		5.5
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	1,137,200	
Urban	321,700	
Rural non-farm	563,400	
Farm	252,100	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-377,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-3.1

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	1,610,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	222,500	13.8
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	535,000	33.2
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	116,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	27,600	23.8
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	54,000	46.6

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

KENTUCKY
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)

Agriculture	17,459
Distributive occupations	5,002
Health occupations	827
Home economics	39,624
Office occupations	8,049
Technical occupations	1,327
Trades and industry	22,615
Total	94,903

Manpower Development and Training Programs

Institutional training	4,600
Percent nonwhite	7.2
On-the-job training	2,200
Percent nonwhite	11.9
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	14.5

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	27.2	3.2
Contract construction	48.7	5.8
Manufacturing	226.0	26.8
Transportation and public utilities	59.2	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	171.9	20.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	32.8	3.9
Services	116.0	13.8
Government	161.2	19.1
Total	842.9	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 23.4

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	12.6	.2	85.8	97.0	1.5	2.8
Contract construction	23.2	1.3	76.1	94.4	.7	4.3
Apparel and related products	8.7	3.4	90.0	86.1	1.3	10.6
Machinery nonelectrical	27.9	5.2	67.8	88.4	4.3	6.3
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	18.0	2.9	79.5	88.6	2.5	8.4
Transportation equipment	23.9	8.0	73.0	84.7	3.0	7.3
Motor freight transport and storage	20.1	1.5	78.0	86.4	1.9	12.1
Retail general merchandise	81.4	14.8	8.6	25.5	10.0	59.7
Insurance	92.5	70.6	5.7	6.7	1.8	22.7
Medical and other health services	49.1	16.7	9.0	15.2	41.9	68.1

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

LOUISIANA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment*

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	1,355,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	63,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.7

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	20.2
nonwhite	23.1
Total labor force	25.0
nonwhite	26.2
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	20.6
nonwhite	24.8
Total labor force	24.6
nonwhite	29.7

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	3,617,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	1,160,000	32.8
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		11.6
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	1,273,800	
Urban	653,500	
Rural non-farm	488,600	
Farm	131,700	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-57,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+0.3

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	1,639,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	348,800	21.3
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	688,000	41.9
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	464,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	189,800	40.9
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	316,963	68.3

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

LOUISIANA

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS

FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	12,904
Distributive occupations	5,870
Health occupations	2,355
Home economics	34,493
Office occupations	39,320
Technical occupations	2,813
Trades and industry	24,160
Total	121,915

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	2,400
Percent nonwhite	51.0
On-the-job training	1,900
Percent nonwhite	37.7
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	6.8

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	52.1	5.1
Contract construction	92.4	9.0
Manufacturing	174.7	17.0
Transportation and public utilities	93.1	9.0
Wholesale and retail trade	226.4	22.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	45.0	4.4
Services	140.1	13.6
Government	206.3	20.0
Total	1,030.1	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 23.4

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES *

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	25.1	1.9	71.5	90.7	3.4	7.4
Apparel and related products	11.6	1.9	86.6	94.3	1.8	3.8
Machinery nonelectrical	31.9	2.7	64.6	93.7	3.5	3.6
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	13.8	.8	85.2	97.3	.9	1.9
Motor freight transport and storage	22.5	1.0	75.6	94.8	1.9	3.4
Retail general merchandise	77.7	25.0	11.2	21.5	11.1	53.4
Insurance	98.1	64.0	.6	.4	1.3	35.7
Medical and other health services	55.3	19.8	10.2	12.7	34.4	67.5

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

MAINE

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	406,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	15,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.0

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	8.4
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	10.9
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	11.9
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	13.3
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	978,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	—	—
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		—
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	222,100	
Urban	89,400	
Rural non-farm	119,900	
Farm	12,800	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-86,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-6.2

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	534,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	25,000	4.7
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	84,000	15.7
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	2,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	200	10.0
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	545	21.4

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

MAINE
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	940
Distributive occupations	499
Health occupations	237
Home economics	5,369
Office occupations	10,083
Technical occupations	116
Trades and industry	4,338
Total	21,582

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	4,900
Percent nonwhite	1.2
On-the-job training	1,200
Percent nonwhite	.8
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	40.7

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining -- combined with services	-	-
Contract construction	12.9	4.1
Manufacturing	114.7	36.5
Transportation and public utilities	16.9	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade	59.9	19.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.2	3.6
Services	37.5	11.9
Government	61.2	19.5
Total	314.3	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 10.8

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967 (provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	34.7	-	64.3	100	1.0	-
Apparel and related products	9.8	-	88.5	100	1.7	-
Machinery nonelectrical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	22.9	-	74.3	100	2.8	-
Retail general merchandise	84.2	58.8	6.7	-	9.1	41.2
Insurance	99.2	-	.1	-	.7	-
Medical and other health services	54.4	18.2	8.1	-	37.6	81.8

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

MARYLAND

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	1,575,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	43,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.1

Population and Labor Force Projections**

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	24.8
nonwhite	26.9
Total labor force	27.6
nonwhite	29.1
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	21.4
nonwhite	28.3
Total labor force	20.6
nonwhite	30.4

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	3,611,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	606,000	17.2
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		15.1

Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	523,400
Urban	327,500
Rural non-farm	168,400
Farm	27,500

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+438,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+6.4

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	1,693,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	129,800	7.7
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	461,000	27.2
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	257,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	50,600	19.7
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	124,549	48.5

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

MARYLAND
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)

Agriculture	3,302
Distributive occupations	2,696
Health occupations	813
Home economics	28,266
Office occupations	93,922
Technical occupations	2,270
Trades and industry	26,722
Total	157,991

Manpower Development and Training Programs	2,700
Institutional training	56.5
Percent nonwhite	700
On-the-job training	30.9
Percent nonwhite	
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	7.9

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	1.8	0.1
Contract construction	79.4	6.7
Manufacturing	277.6	22.9
Transportation and public utilities	80.3	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade	269.3	22.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	61.2	5.0
Services	211.0	17.4
Government	231.5	19.1
Total	1,212.1	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 --------- 24.6

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	23.5	1.4	74.9	95.7	1.6	2.9
Apparel and related products	14.6	5.2	84.4	92.5	1.0	2.4
Machinery nonelectrical	33.2	7.6	65.0	67.3	1.8	25.2
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	49.1	14.4	49.4	75.7	1.5	9.9
Transportation equipment	32.3	2.6	65.8	93.2	1.9	4.1
Motor freight transport and storage	22.3	1.5	76.6	96.6	1.2	2.0
Retail general merchandise	74.2	31.8	14.0	25.6	11.8	42.5
Insurance	96.9	65.6	1.0	1.7	2.1	32.8
Medical and other health services	52.8	17.7	7.9	9.7	39.3	72.6

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*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

MASSACHUSETTS

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	2,398,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	101,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.2

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	9.8
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	13.5
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	13.4
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	13.7
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	5,403,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	164,000	3.0
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		30.8

Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	608,400
Urban	517,900
Rural non-farm	86,000
Farm	4,500

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+4,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-1.5

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	3,011,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	180,100	6.0
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	523,000	17.4
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	65,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	6,300	9.7
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	16,537	25.4

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

MASSACHUSETTS

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	1,597
Distributive occupations	2,159
Health occupations	1,804
Home economics	43,770
Office occupations	56,247
Technical occupations	2,704
Trades and industry	27,283
Total	135,564

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	5,600
Percent nonwhite	19.8
On-the-job training	1,900
Percent nonwhite	6.0
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	7.4

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining - combined with services	-	-
Contract construction	86.3	4.0
Manufacturing	691.0	31.7
Transportation and public utilities	110.6	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade	459.6	21.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	119.2	5.5
Services	428.2	19.6
Government	286.9	13.1
Total	2,181.8	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 --------- 9.0

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

	EMPLOYEES *					
OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	29.0	12.1	69.9	86.9	1.0	1.0
Apparel and related products	13.0	3.3	84.9	95.1	2.1	1.7
Machinery nonelectrical	41.8	9.9	55.9	82.7	2.3	7.4
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	40.4	10.4	57.9	88.3	1.6	1.3
Transportation equipment	32.5	10.1	65.8	86.9	1.7	3.0
Motor freight transport and storage	29.0	17.9	67.0	81.1	4.0	.9
Retail general merchandise	77.6	54.0	13.0	21.2	9.4	24.9
Insurance	96.9	65.5	1.0	1.7	2.1	32.8
Medical and other health services	63.4	28.5	6.2	7.2	30.4	64.3

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

MICHIGAN

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	3,416,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	157,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.6

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	13.7
nonwhite	20.6
Total labor force	17.3
nonwhite	17.0
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	16.1
nonwhite	21.7
Total labor force	18.2
nonwhite	23.4

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	8,468,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	967,000	11.6
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		31.2
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	1,215,700	
Urban	824,400	
Rural non-farm	311,400	
Farm	79,900	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-400,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-0.6

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	4,217,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	244,300	5.8
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	739,000	17.5
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	372,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	48,700	13.1
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	123,734	33.3

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

MICHIGAN

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	13,451
Distributive occupations	37,188
Health occupations	4,692
Home economics	80,017
Office occupations	50,578
Technical occupations	8,269
Trades and industry	69,654
Total	263,844

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	8,200
Percent nonwhite	52.5
On-the-job training	4,700
Percent nonwhite	36.0
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	8.2

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	12.9	0.4
Contract construction	110.1	3.8
Manufacturing	1,112.4	38.5
Transportation and public utilities	140.8	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade	548.9	19.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	102.5	3.5
Services	379.4	13.1
Government	484.5	16.8
Total	2,891.4	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66	24.6

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

	EMPLOYEES*					
OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	18.5	5.6	80.2	93.1	1.3	1.4
Contract construction	21.1	1.8	77.3	86.5	1.5	11.7
Apparel and related products	8.9	1.0	89.6	98.0	1.5	1.0
Machinery nonelectrical	27.9	7.1	70.3	86.2	1.7	6.7
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	25.9	4.4	72.2	88.9	2.0	6.7
Transportation equipment	25.2	2.9	72.0	91.9	2.8	5.1
Motor freight transport and storage	22.8	7.2	75.9	78.3	1.3	14.5
Retail general merchandise	76.9	50.1	12.0	14.7	11.0	35.2
Insurance	98.3	93.4	.5	.1	1.2	6.5
Medical and other health services	54.3	29.4	12.8	16.8	32.9	53.8

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

MINNESOTA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	1,508,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	47,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.0

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	12.0
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	17.5
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	17.4
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	19.4
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	3,572,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	55,000	1.5
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		29.8
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	645,500	
Urban	241,000	
Rural non-farm	193,100	
Farm	211,400	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-85,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-4.0

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	1,845,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	74,300	4.0
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	269,000	14.6
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	20,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	1,700	8.5
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	4,882	24.4

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

MINNESOTA
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	26,450
Distributive occupations	7,597
Health occupations	833
Home economics	46,443
Office occupations	17,915
Technical occupations	7,783
Trades and industry	31,866
Total	138,887

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	3,200
Percent nonwhite	8.3
On-the-job training	1,600
Percent nonwhite	5.7
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	10.2

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	14.3	1.2
Contract construction	57.9	4.8
Manufacturing	307.5	25.3
Transportation and public utilities	83.1	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade	291.1	23.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	58.6	4.8
Services	191.8	15.7
Government	213.4	17.5
Total	1,217.7	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------19.2

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	19.8	-	78.8	100	1.3	-
Contract construction	22.1	3.3	77.5	90.0	.4	6.7
Apparel and related products	6.5	-	92.1	100	1.4	-
Machinery nonelectrical	47.0	19.2	50.8	77.3	2.2	3.6
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	31.7	16.1	66.9	80.0	1.3	3.9
Transportation equipment	30.0	4.2	66.4	91.0	3.6	4.9
Motor freight transport and storage	27.7	8.9	71.1	86.7	1.2	4.4
Retail general merchandise	75.3	33.0	16.9	20.2	7.8	46.9
Insurance	97.6	86.3	1.0	2.7	1.4	11.0
Medical and other health services	58.1	25.7	6.8	12.2	35.1	62.1

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

MISSISSIPPI

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	915,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	39,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.8

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	16.7
nonwhite	18.7
Total labor force	24.8
nonwhite	29.1
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	14.9
nonwhite	19.4
Total labor force	18.4
nonwhite	22.8

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	2,337,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	986,000	42.7
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		7.0
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	1,173,000	
Urban	315,300	
Rural non-farm	487,000	
Farm	370,700	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-306,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-2.6

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	1,065,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	200,700	18.8
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	403,000	37.8
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	383,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	151,900	39.7
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	263,968	68.9

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

MISSISSIPPI

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS

FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	33,963
Distributive occupations	4,898
Health occupations	1,119
Home economics	42,338
Office occupations	5,109
Technical occupations	3,925
Trades and industry	14,911
Total	106,263

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	6,000
Percent nonwhite	65.0
On-the-job training	1,200
Percent nonwhite	25.2
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	18.5

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	5.7	1.1
Contract construction	30.0	5.5
Manufacturing	169.8	31.4
Transportation and public utilities	27.6	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade	99.8	18.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	18.9	3.5
Services	62.9	11.6
Government	126.3	23.3
Total	541.0	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------27.0

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	15.8	.3	83.2	98.5	1.0	1.3
Apparel and related products	5.5	1.1	92.8	91.8	1.7	7.2
Machinery nonelectrical	16.0	.8	82.3	93.5	1.7	5.7
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	12.8	.4	86.1	91.2	1.0	8.5
Transportation equipment	20.7	2.3	78.0	94.2	1.3	3.6
Motor freight transport and storage	26.6	1.4	65.8	80.1	7.6	18.5
Retail general merchandise	84.5	24.9	8.1	19.7	7.4	55.4
Insurance	97.9	67.2	1.1	7.4	1.0	25.4
Medical and other health services	56.7	11.7	12.2	18.2	31.0	70.0

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

MISSOURI

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	1,810,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	68,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.4

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	6.3
nonwhite	16.3
Total labor force	9.1
nonwhite	21.2
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	11.5
nonwhite	26.6
Total labor force	13.5
nonwhite	31.6

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	4,564,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	454,000	10.1
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		14.5
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	1,051,400	
Urban	525,800	
Rural non-farm	330,700	
Farm	194,900	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-113,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-0.4

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	2,493,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	175,800	7.1
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	535,000	21.5
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	204,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	35,100	17.2
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	78,643	38.6

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

MISSOURI
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	15,881
Distributive occupations	10,750
Health occupations	2,343
Home economics	41,506
Office occupations	12,502
Technical occupations	4,067
Trades and industry	13,885
Total	100,934
Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	3,800
Percent nonwhite	38.9
On-the-job training	2,000
Percent nonwhite	33.2
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	8.5

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	8.3	0.5
Contract construction	70.1	4.3
Manufacturing	456.2	28.2
Transportation and public utilities	123.6	7.6
Wholesale and retail trade	348.2	21.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	86.0	5.3
Services	248.2	15.3
Government	278.5	17.2
Total	1,619.1	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 16.4

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES *

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	20.8	5.1	77.4	76.9	1.8	17.9
Contract construction	18.5	.4	80.9	94.0	.7	5.5
Apparel and related products	11.9	4.2	86.0	86.7	2.1	9.1
Machinery nonelectrical	29.4	6.0	69.5	88.8	1.1	5.2
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	30.3	4.4	68.2	91.6	1.5	4.0
Transportation equipment	36.3	8.0	61.1	81.1	2.7	10.8
Motor freight transport and storage	24.3	1.3	74.2	89.5	1.5	9.1
Retail general merchandise	77.1	37.6	13.2	16.8	9.7	45.6
Insurance	98.7	83.9	.4	2.1	.9	13.9
Medical and other health services	51.6	26.7	8.5	10.7	39.9	62.6

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

MONTANA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	301,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	13,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.7

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	14.0
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	20.9
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	15.5
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	17.3
nonwhite	—

State Population

Estimated resident population, 1966	702,000	
	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	—	—
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		—

Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	129,500
Urban	50,200
Rural non-farm	56,000
Farm	23,300

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-55,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-4.5

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

Total number of adults over 25 years old	356,000	
	Number	Percent
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	14,600	4.1
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	47,000	13.3
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	9,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	1,400	15.6
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	3,441	38.2

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

MONTANA
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	3,745
Distributive occupations	762
Health occupations	216
Home economics	5,460
Office occupations	468
Technical occupations	936
Trades and industry	3,067
Total	14,654

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	500
Percent nonwhite	12.9
On-the-job training	200
Percent nonwhite	14.4
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	5.4

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	4.6	2.5
Contract construction	10.3	5.5
Manufacturing	21.5	11.5
Transportation and public utilities	17.5	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	44.1	23.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.4	3.9
Services	27.9	14.9
Government	54.3	28.9
Total	187.6	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 — 11.0

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967 (provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission) *

EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	11.8	-	87.6	63.5	.6	37.5
Contract construction	38.2	-	59.7	62.5	2.1	37.5
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	18.6	-	81.1	-	.4	-
Retail general merchandise	80.5	40.0	6.6	40.0	12.9	20.0
Insurance	99.2	-	.2	-	.6	-
Medical and other health services	53.2	15.6	6.6	9.4	40.1	75.0

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

NEBRASKA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *	
Projected labor force in the State, 1970	635,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	16,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	2.5

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	9.7
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	16.3
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	9.7
nonwhite	
Total labor force	13.1
nonwhite	—

State Population	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	1,439,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	45,000	3.1
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		22.3

Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	308,900
Urban	111,600
Rural non-farm	99,600
Farm	97,700

Migration to and from the State	
Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-159,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-5.6

Educational Attainment (1960 census)	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	791,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	28,600	3.6
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	96,000	12.2
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	18,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	1,800	10.0
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	4,873	27.1

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

NEBRASKA

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS

FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	7,120
Distributive occupations	2,995
Health occupations	945
Home economics	17,419
Office occupations	6,086
Technical occupations	980
Trades and industry	8,280
Total	43,825
Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	1,200
Percent nonwhite	19.9
On-the-job training	500
Percent nonwhite	3.5
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	10.6

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	1.6	0.4
Contract construction	24.0	5.3
Manufacturing	81.4	18.0
Transportation and public utilities	35.9	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade	111.3	24.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	26.8	5.9
Services	74.9	16.5
Government	97.4	21.5
Total	453.2	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 11.5

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967 (provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	22.7	-	76.9	-	.4	-
Contract construction	33.0	7.3	66.7	87.3	.3	5.5
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	25.0	.9	73.9	94.8	1.1	4.2
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	22.6	11.8	76.8	87.1	.5	1.1
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	23.4	12.5	71.1	68.8	5.5	18.8
Retail general merchandise	72.1	26.0	16.5	40.4	11.4	33.5
Insurance	97.9	77.2	.5	-	1.6	22.8
Medical and other health services	45.2	19.6	13.6	20.7	41.1	59.7

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

NEVADA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment*	
Projected labor force in the State, 1970	214,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	13,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	6.4

Population and Labor Force Projections**	
1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	63.9
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	69.8
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	14.5
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	12.1
nonwhite	—

State Population	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	431,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	—	—
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		—
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	35,600	
Urban	21,600	
Rural non-farm	12,300	
Farm	1,700	

Migration to and from the State	
Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+64,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+29.8

Educational Attainment (1960 census)	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	160,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	6,200	3.9
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	17,000	10.9
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	10,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	1,800	18.0
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	3,821	38.2

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

NEVADA
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	696
Distributive occupations	645
Health occupations	392
Home economics	7,407
Office occupations	3,219
Technical occupations	3,006
Trades and industry	2,574
Total	17,939

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	1,200
Percent nonwhite	25.4
On-the-job training	600
Percent nonwhite	35.0
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	13.8

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	3.8	2.2
Contract construction	8.3	4.9
Manufacturing	6.6	3.9
Transportation and public utilities	11.8	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	31.4	18.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.3	3.7
Services	67.3	39.8
Government	33.7	19.9
Total	169.2	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 46.9

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	17.4	4.8	80.4	85.7	2.2	9.5
Contract construction	28.6	6.1	64.5	60.1	7.0	33.7
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment						
Motor freight transport and storage	15.9	-	83.6	100	.5	-
Retail general merchandise	80.4	48.3	13.3	14.6	6.3	37.1
Insurance	99.7	100	-	-	.3	-
Medical and other health services	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment*

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	303,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	6,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	2.0

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	17.1
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	21.7
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	17.1
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	18.5
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	676,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	—	—
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		—
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	86,600	
Urban	44,700	
Rural non-farm	39,000	
Farm	2,900	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+70,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+4.3

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	345,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	15,100	4.4
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	56,000	16.3
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	1,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	100	10.0
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	206	20.6

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)

Agriculture	634
Distributive occupations	41
Health occupations	148
Home economics	6,221
Office occupations	726
Technical occupations	335
Trades and industry	2,774
Total	10,879

Manpower Development and Training Programs

Institutional training	800
Percent nonwhite	1.4
On-the-job training	300
Percent nonwhite	0.0
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	18.3

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	.2	0.1
Contract construction	11.1	4.6
Manufacturing	98.3	40.8
Transportation and public utilities	10.4	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	44.9	18.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9.3	3.9
Services	36.2	15.0
Government	30.2	12.5
Total	240.7	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 16.4

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	18.3	-	80.1	100	1.6	-
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	29.5	-	69.3	50.0	1.2	50.0
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	36.7	19.6	62.0	80.4	1.3	.0
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail general merchandise	83.6	100	7.5	-	9.0	-
Insurance	97.8	100	1.0	-	1.2	-
Medical and other health services	51.6	36.8	14.6	-	33.8	63.2

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

NEW JERSEY

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	3,024,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	129,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.5

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	20.2
nonwhite	31.8
Total labor force	21.2
nonwhite	34.6
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	17.8
nonwhite	34.1
Total labor force	17.0
nonwhite	34.7

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	6,899,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	671,000	9.9
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		27.1
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	672,700	
Urban	569,300	
Rural non-farm	93,700	
Farm	9,700	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+1,063,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+6.2

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	3,600,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	250,800	7.0
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	739,000	20.5
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	273,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	40,100	14.7
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	90,084	33.0

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

NEW JERSEY
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)

Agriculture	2,655
Distributive occupations	4,882
Health occupations	2,753
Home economics	53,169
Office occupations	68,187
Technical occupations	8,445
Trades and industry	35,080
Total	175,171

Manpower Development and Training Programs

Institutional training	4,000
Percent nonwhite	52.1
On-the-job training	5,200
Percent nonwhite	39.0
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	7.1

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	2.7	0.1
Contract construction	112.4	4.6
Manufacturing	856.4	35.4
Transportation and public utilities	165.9	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade	484.2	20.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	107.7	4.4
Services	350.9	14.5
Government	340.1	14.1
Total	2,420.3	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 15.7

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission) *

	EMPLOYEES					
OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	26.9	4.2	71.6	95.8	1.5	-
Contract construction	27.9	2.3	71.0	94.0	1.1	3.8
Apparel and related products	20.0	3.3	78.6	94.3	1.4	2.4
Machinery nonelectrical	40.2	5.7	58.5	90.2	1.4	4.1
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	41.8	10.7	56.6	86.6	1.7	2.7
Transportation equipment	34.3	7.0	63.3	88.1	2.5	4.9
Motor freight transport and storage	27.3	7.2	70.8	88.5	2.0	4.3
Retail general merchandise	77.2	49.1	11.3	20.2	11.5	30.8
Insurance	95.2	93.2	1.4	2.0	3.4	4.9
Medical and other health services	57.8	27.2	7.9	9.3	34.2	63.5

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

NEW MEXICO

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment*	
Projected labor force in the State, 1970	425,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	18,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	5.0

Population and Labor Force Projections**	
1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	24.1
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	31.2
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	31.6
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	36.0
nonwhite	—

State Population	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	1,002,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	93,000	9.2
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		23.8
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	277,900	
Urban	136,100	
Rural non-farm	121,400	
Farm	20,400	

Migration to and from the State	
Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+47,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-8.9

Educational Attainment (1960 census)	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	445,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	54,000	12.2
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	108,000	24.2
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	28,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	11,100	39.6
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	15,689	56.0

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

NEW MEXICO
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	2,413
Distributive occupations	1,255
Health occupations	379
Home economics	8,801
Office occupations	5,328
Technical occupations	680
Trades and industry	3,534
Total	22,390

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	1,000
Percent nonwhite	10.8
On-the-job training	100
Percent nonwhite	20.9
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	6.1

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	15.7	5.7
Contract construction	17.9	6.5
Manufacturing	17.3	6.3
Transportation and public utilities	19.9	7.2
Wholesale and retail trade	57.0	20.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.2	4.1
Services	50.7	18.4
Government	86.1	31.2
Total	275.8	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 15.2

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

	EMPLOYEES*					
OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	22.9	-	75.3	100	1.8	-
Contract construction	21.9	10.6	69.2	70.6	8.9	18.8
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	17.4	-	79.0	-	3.6	-
Retail general merchandise	84.8	37.5	9.0	40.0	6.2	22.5
Insurance	99.8	100	-	-	.2	-
Medical and other health services	44.1	18.6	10.1	11.9	45.9	69.5

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

NEW YORK

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *	
Projected labor force in the State, 1970	8,011,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	315,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.9

Population and Labor Force Projections **	
1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	13.5
nonwhite	29.4
Total labor force	15.0
nonwhite	32.2
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	11.7
nonwhite	28.5
Total labor force	10.8
nonwhite	28.4

State Population	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	18,205,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	2,252,000	12.4
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		50.6
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	2,319,400	
Urban	1,922,900	
Rural non-farm	330,900	
Farm	65,600	

Migration to and from the State	
Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+503,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+2.1

Educational Attainment (1960 census)	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	10,124,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	785,000	7.8
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	1,969,000	19.4
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	824,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	97,600	11.8
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	253,542	30.8

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

NEW YORK
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)

Agriculture	13,622
Distributive occupations	41,703
Health occupations	11,806
Home economics	152,598
Office occupations	263,904
Technical occupations	20,647
Trades and industry	91,700
Total	595,980

Manpower Development and Training Programs

Institutional training	19,700
Percent nonwhite	52.7
On-the-job training	8,700
Percent nonwhite	30.7
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	9.0

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	9.0	0.1
Contract construction	247.6	3.6
Manufacturing	1,872.4	27.0
Transportation and public utilities	490.6	7.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1,399.5	20.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	543.7	7.8
Services	1,252.7	18.1
Government	1,118.7	16.1
Total	6,934.1	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 9.2

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	32.3	47.3	66.4	52.7	1.3	-
Contract construction	34.4	9.3	63.4	85.6	2.2	5.2
Apparel and related products	22.4	11.0	74.9	83.6	2.7	5.4
Machinery nonelectrical	42.1	17.9	53.7	76.5	4.2	5.6
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	47.0	13.5	51.2	81.9	1.8	4.6
Transportation equipment	36.7	9.6	61.2	82.9	2.1	7.5
Motor freight transport and storage	27.7	10.3	69.5	84.4	2.8	5.3
Retail general merchandise	79.3	58.2	11.6	19.8	9.1	22.0
Insurance	96.5	94.7	.9	.8	2.5	4.6
Medical and other health services	59.1	31.9	8.0	8.6	33.0	59.6

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

NORTH CAROLINA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment*		
Projected labor force in the State, 1970 ----------	2,112,000	
Unemployed in the State, 1967 --------------------	72,000	
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967 ------------	3.5	
Population and Labor Force Projections**		
1. 1960-70 percent change	17.2	
Total population ----------------------------	23.4	
nonwhite ------------------------------------	21.4	
Total labor force ---------------------------	30.7	
nonwhite ------------------------------------		
2. 1970-80 percent change	14.6	
Total population ----------------------------	19.6	
nonwhite ------------------------------------	14.1	
Total labor force ---------------------------	19.7	
nonwhite ------------------------------------		
State Population	4,974,000	
Estimated resident population, 1966 -------------	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965 -------------	1,199,000	24.3
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65 ----		3.6
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index,	1,796,000	
1960 census)	530,100	
Urban ---	822,500	
Rural non-farm ----------------------------------	443,400	
Farm --		
Migration to and from the State	-287,000	
Projected net migration, 1965-1985 --------------	-0.2	
Net migration rate, 1960-1966 -------------------		
Educational Attainment (1960 census)	2,307,000	
Total number of adults over 25 years old --------	Number	Percent
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	380,100	16.5
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	956,000	41.4
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old ---------------	496,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed --------------------------	158,500	32.0
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed --------------------------	306,427	61.8

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.
Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

NORTH CAROLINA
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	61,559
Distributive occupations	9,890
Health occupations	5,667
Home economics	80,909
Office occupations	15,576
Technical occupations	5,225
Trades and industry	92,272
Total	271,098

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	2,100
Percent nonwhite	54.2
On-the-job training	2,600
Percent nonwhite	22.4
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	6.5

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	3.6	0.2
Contract construction	91.7	5.8
Manufacturing	657.3	41.3
Transportation and public utilities	83.9	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade	286.8	18.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	61.1	3.9
Services	179.7	11.3
Government	226.3	14.2
Total	1,590.4	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 24.2

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	20.8	-	79.0	99.6	.1	.4
Contract construction	18.7	.7	80.9	98.5	.5	.8
Apparel and related products	9.7	1.4	88.8	93.7	1.5	4.9
Machinery nonelectrical	25.0	5.1	72.3	85.9	2.7	9.0
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	29.9	3.7	69.0	89.3	1.1	7.0
Transportation equipment	29.0	5.5	68.9	79.3	2.0	15.3
Motor freight transport and storage	24.6	3.8	74.4	89.5	.9	6.7
Retail general merchandise	78.0	22.9	13.0	29.0	9.0	48.0
Insurance	97.7	67.2	.5	3.0	1.8	29.8
Medical and other health services	54.9	14.1	6.1	8.7	39.0	77.3

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

NORTH DAKOTA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *	
Projected labor force in the State, 1970	261,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	10,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.1

Population and Labor Force Projections **	
1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	9.2
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	15.5
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	11.4
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	13.8
nonwhite	—

State Population		
Estimated resident population, 1966	643,000	
	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	—	—
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		—
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	168,900	
Urban	31,900	
Rural non-farm	67,400	
Farm	69,600	

Migration to and from the State	
Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-114,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-7.8

Educational Attainment (1960 census)		
Total number of adults over 25 years old	324,000	
	Number	Percent
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	19,400	6.0
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	59,000	18.4
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	5,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	700	14.0
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	1,925	38.5

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

NORTH DAKOTA
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)

Agriculture	4,430
Distributive occupations	509
Health occupations	318
Home economics	10,380
Office occupations	2,868
Technical occupations	588
Trades and industry	1,563
Total	20,656

Manpower Development and Training Programs

Institutional training	600
Percent nonwhite	2.2
On-the-job training	300
Percent nonwhite	2.1
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	9.0

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	1.7	1.1
Contract construction	6.9	4.6
Manufacturing	8.5	5.6
Transportation and public utilities	12.0	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade	42.2	27.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.7	4.4
Services	27.6	18.3
Government	45.6	30.2
Total	151.1	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 17.2

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission) *

	EMPLOYEES					
OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	42.1	100	56.7	-	1.3	-
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	29.2	-	68.5	-	2.3	-
Retail general merchandise	85.1	100	6.7	-	8.2	-
Insurance	98.8	-	.2	-	1.0	-
Medical and other health services	40.3	36.4	16.7	13.6	43.0	50.0

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

OHIO

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	4,394,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	135,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.2

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	14.4
nonwhite	24.3
Total labor force	19.0
nonwhite	25.4
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	17.0
nonwhite	28.0
Total labor force	18.4
nonwhite	31.0

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	10,364,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	1,011,000	9.9
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		26.8

Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	1,508,500
Urban	994,600
Rural non-farm	398,900
Farm	115,000

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+102,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-0.8

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	5,378,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	292,400	5.4
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	954,000	17.7
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	409,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	59,200	14.5
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	140,077	34.2

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

OHIO

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	24,362
Distributive occupations	11,994
Health occupations	3,911
Home economics	105,409
Office occupations	23,912
Technical occupations	3,419
Trades and industry	70,811
Total	243,818

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	6,400
Percent nonwhite	40.7
On-the-job training	4,100
Percent nonwhite	23.4
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	7.8

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	19.6	0.5
Contract construction	157.7	4.3
Manufacturing	1,420.2	38.4
Transportation and public utilities	212.4	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	715.8	19.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	141.6	3.8
Services	504.2	13.6
Government	524.3	14.2
Total	3,695.8	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 15.9

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)*

EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	26.1	10.7	72.0	85.7	1.9	3.7
Contract construction	31.0	2.8	67.9	94.7	1.0	2.5
Apparel and related products	19.3	6.0	79.4	90.8	1.3	3.3
Machinery nonelectrical	30.8	7.1	67.4	83.6	1.8	9.3
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	29.2	6.4	69.3	86.7	1.5	6.9
Transportation equipment	23.9	4.0	73.5	89.8	2.6	6.2
Motor freight transport and storage	24.5	5.7	73.7	78.9	1.8	15.3
Retail general merchandise	79.2	43.6	11.1	17.4	9.6	38.9
Insurance						
Medical and other health services	55.7	24.3	7.7	6.4	36.7	69.3

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

OKLAHOMA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	998,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	35,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.6

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	11.6
nonwhite	16.2
Total labor force	18.1
nonwhite	23.0
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	9.7
nonwhite	18.9
Total labor force	14.4
nonwhite	25.2

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	2,477,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	245,000	10.0
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		11.1
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	679,600	
Urban	339,300	
Rural non-farm	262,000	
Farm	78,300	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-118,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-0.3

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	1,300,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	111,600	8.6
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	304,000	23.4
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	104,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	20,800	20.0
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	42,420	40.8

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.
Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

OKLAHOMA
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	23,616
Distributive occupations	1,858
Health occupations	1,740
Home economics	34,009
Office occupations	3,627
Technical occupations	4,977
Trades and industry	21,366
Total	91,193

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	2,000
Percent nonwhite	35.8
On-the-job training	700
Percent nonwhite	33.4
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	7.7

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	41.4	5.7
Contract construction	35.1	4.9
Manufacturing	119.3	16.5
Transportation and public utilities	51.0	7.1
Wholesale and retail trade	158.9	21.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	34.2	4.7
Services	100.5	13.9
Government	181.8	25.2
Total	722.2	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 16.2

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967 (provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	64.4	28.6	35.1	42.9	.5	28.6
Contract construction	23.8	.3	75.5	96.0	.7	3.6
Apparel and related products	6.8	.8	91.9	93.6	1.3	5.6
Machinery nonelectrical	35.1	6.7	63.6	87.6	1.3	6.1
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	37.6	16.4	61.6	82.5	.9	1.1
Transportation equipment	24.8	7.7	73.2	77.4	2.0	14.9
Motor freight transport and storage	24.0	2.9	72.6	82.2	3.4	15.0
Retail general merchandise	82.4	30.1	9.2	22.7	8.5	47.2
Insurance	98.6	65.3	.7	25.0	.7	9.7
Medical and other health services	48.1	18.5	5.2	4.4	32.7	64.3

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

OREGON

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	810,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	42,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.9

Population and Labor Force Projections**

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	16.6
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	19.8
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	14.1
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	14.9
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	1,973,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	68,000	3.5
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		87.4
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	262,500	
Urban	143,600	
Rural non-farm	97,600	
Farm	21,300	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+134,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+4.9

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	996,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	33,000	3.3
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	121,000	12.1
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	18,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	2,300	12.8
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	5,028	27.9

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

OREGON
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	8,244
Distributive occupations	2,645
Health occupations	1,221
Home economics	17,242
Office occupations	16,041
Technical occupations	1,527
Trades and industry	11,789
Total	58,709

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	600
Percent nonwhite	8.7
On-the-job training	1,300
Percent nonwhite	3.4
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	4.5

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	1.5	0.2
Contract construction	30.2	4.6
Manufacturing	160.6	24.5
Transportation and public utilities	47.7	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	147.0	22.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	32.6	5.0
Services	101.0	15.4
Government	135.1	20.6
Total	655.7	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 25.1

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)*

EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	22.5	6.5	77.0	82.6	.4	10.9
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	36.0	4.4	62.0	95.6	2.0	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	35.1	7.4	63.4	91.4	1.5	1.2
Transportation equipment	20.6	1.4	78.7	96.8	.7	1.8
Motor freight transport and storage	32.8	13.0	67.1	87.0	.1	-
Retail general merchandise	79.0	22.8	12.2	11.2	8.8	66.0
Insurance	99.0	83.3	.5	16.7	.5	-
Medical and other health services	54.8	13.4	12.4	22.3	32.7	64.3

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

PENNSYLVANIA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	4,846,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	167,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.5

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	7.2
nonwhite	17.2
Total labor force	10.4
nonwhite	17.9
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	9.9
nonwhite	22.7
Total labor force	11.1
nonwhite	26.0

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	11,601,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	998,000	8.6
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		15.3

Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	1,880,500
Urban	1,234,000
Rural non-farm	573,100
Farm	73,400

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-652,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-3.0

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	6,606,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	453,200	6.9
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	1,425,000	21.6
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	458,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	66,400	14.5
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	165,403	36.1

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

PENNSYLVANIA
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)

Agriculture	13,728
Distributive occupations	8,119
Health occupations	4,086
Home economics	49,301
Office occupations	80,040
Technical occupations	9,552
Trades and industry	54,330
Total	219,156

Manpower Development and Training Programs

Institutional training	13,800
Percent nonwhite	33.9
On-the-job training	6,300
Percent nonwhite	34.0
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	12.0

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	40.8	1.0
Contract construction	179.5	4.3
Manufacturing	1,554.2	37.0
Transportation and public utilities	268.1	6.4
Wholesale and retail trade	772.7	18.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	175.0	4.2
Services	626.4	14.9
Government	585.4	13.9
Total	4,202.1	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66	11.9

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission) *

	EMPLOYEES					
OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	17.6	1.4	81.2	98.1	1.1	.5
Contract construction	31.3	3.2	67.8	96.0	.9	.9
Apparel and related products	10.3	5.1	87.9	91.2	1.7	3.7
Machinery nonelectrical	36.8	8.8	61.9	86.6	1.3	4.6
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	34.2	9.9	64.0	85.1	1.7	5.0
Transportation equipment	29.4	6.4	68.6	88.8	2.0	4.9
Motor freight transport and storage	21.2	5.7	76.7	86.9	2.1	7.4
Retail general merchandise	76.0	41.4	14.1	25.7	9.8	33.0
Insurance	97.2	68.6	.5	2.3	2.3	29.0
Medical and other health services	58.7	25.0	9.0	11.8	32.4	63.2

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

RHODE ISLAND

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment*

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	391,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	14,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.7

Population and Labor Force Projections**

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	9.9
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	9.2
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	9.3
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	7.9
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	898,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	25,000	2.8
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		19.8
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	135,100	
Urban	116,600	
Rural non-farm	17,800	
Farm	700	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-57,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-1.8

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	498,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	37,000	7.4
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	118,000	23.6
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	9,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	1,000	11.1
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	2,642	29.4

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

RHODE ISLAND

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS

FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)

Agriculture	686
Distributive occupations	60
Health occupations	133
Home economics	4,940
Office occupations	150
Technical occupations	289
Trades and industry	2,749
Total	9,007

Manpower Development and Training Programs

Institutional training	800
Percent nonwhite	13.7
On-the-job training	400
Percent nonwhite	3.9
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	8.6

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining combined with services	-	-
Contract construction	15.1	4.4
Manufacturing	126.6	37.3
Transportation and public utilities	15.1	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade	66.1	19.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14.9	4.4
Services	50.7	14.9
Government	51.2	15.1
Total	339.7	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 12.8

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	20.0	-	79.8	95.0	.2	5.0
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	35.3	2.1	63.5	95.2	1.2	2.8
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	27.9	4.9	70.7	93.2	1.4	1.9
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	23.5	9.1	69.3	81.8	7.2	9.1
Retail general merchandise	69.8	40.4	12.1	23.4	18.1	36.2
Insurance	97.0	83.3	1.1	-	1.9	16.7
Medical and other health services	68.2	31.5	6.8	4.9	25.1	63.6

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*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

SOUTH CAROLINA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	1,086,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	48,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.7

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	18.9
nonwhite	23.3
Total labor force	22.9
nonwhite	29.8
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	15.7
nonwhite	19.7
Total labor force	14.7
nonwhite	16.5

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	2,589,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	—	—
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		—
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	1,049,300	
Urban	331,300	
Rural non-farm	497,900	
Farm	220,100	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-289,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-1.6

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	1,136,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	230,800	20.3
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	493,000	43.4
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	334,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	137,700	41.2
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	236,951	70.9

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 andover.
Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

SOUTH CAROLINA
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	37,266
Distributive occupations	5,933
Health occupations	970
Home economics	59,057
Office occupations	9,806
Technical occupations	4,541
Trades and industry	11,404
Total	128,977

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	2,700
Percent nonwhite	55.8
On-the-job training	2,800
Percent nonwhite	28.0
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	11.5

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	1.7	0.2
Contract construction	48.1	6.3
Manufacturing	322.6	42.0
Transportation and public utilities	31.7	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade	127.4	16.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	25.8	3.4
Services	75.4	9.8
Government	134.9	17.6
Total	767.6	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 25.1

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)*

EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	17.4	.2	80.4	93.8	2.1	6.0
Contract construction	13.2	.1	86.6	99.3	.2	.6
Apparel and related products	8.4	1.1	89.3	93.6	2.3	5.2
Machinery nonelectrical	22.0	.9	76.2	91.8	1.8	7.2
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	18.0	1.2	80.4	91.5	1.6	7.3
Transportation equipment	20.7	.9	77.9	96.6	1.4	2.5
Motor freight transport and storage	29.9	3.5	68.9	92.1	1.2	4.4
Retail general merchandise	79.5	28.7	10.3	29.3	10.2	41.9
Insurance	98.6	59.9	.2	4.1	1.1	36.0
Medical and other health services	52.9	19.2	9.1	13.0	38.1	67.8

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

SOUTH DAKOTA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment*

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	292,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	8,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.0

Population and Labor Force Projections**

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	11.8
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	17.7
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	10.4
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	13.4
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	679,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	—	—
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		—
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	201,800	
Urban	44,300	
Rural non-farm	74,300	
Farm	83,200	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-112,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-9.2

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	360,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	14,700	4.1
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	50,000	13.8
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	11,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	1,100	10.0
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	4,016	36.5

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

SOUTH DAKOTA

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)

Agriculture	5,431
Distributive occupations	753
Health occupations	141
Home economics	7,119
Office occupations	1,379
Technical occupations	232
Trades and industry	2,355
Total	17,410

Manpower Development and Training Programs

Institutional training	200
Percent nonwhite	13.1
On-the-job training	400
Percent nonwhite	7.9
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	7.5

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	2.2	1.3
Contract construction	8.0	4.8
Manufacturing	15.2	9.2
Transportation and public utilities	9.9	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade	44.0	26.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.8	4.1
Services	29.5	17.8
Government	50.0	30.2
Total	165.6	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 4.8

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	27.3	40.0	70.3	60.0	2.4	-
Apparel and related products						
Machinery nonelectrical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail general merchandise	85.0	5.0	8.0	-	7.0	5.0
Insurance	99.0	100	.5	-	.5	-
Medical and other health services	42.2	30.8	6.1	-	51.7	69.2

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

TENNESSEE

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	1,594,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	65,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.0

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	16.0
nonwhite	19.6
Total labor force	22.2
nonwhite	17.8
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	12.8
nonwhite	20.2
Total labor force	15.2
nonwhite	18.6

State Population

Estimated resident population, 1966	3,866,000	
	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	621,000	16.1
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		5.4
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	1,374,000	
Urban	557,600	
Rural non-farm	516,100	
Farm	300,300	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-113,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+0.5

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

Total number of adults over 25 years old	1,912,000	
	Number	Percent
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	282,100	14.8
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	666,000	34.9
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	286,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	79,500	27.8
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	156,832	54.8

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

TENNESSEE

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	23,564
Distributive occupations	6,803
Health occupations	2,886
Home economics	53,966
Office occupations	6,108
Technical occupations	1,539
Trades and industry	29,822
Total	124,688

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	6,800
Percent nonwhite	36.8
On-the-job training	4,100
Percent nonwhite	16.2
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	16.8

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	7.1	0.6
Contract construction	68.1	5.6
Manufacturing	441.8	36.0
Transportation and public utilities	60.3	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade	231.7	18.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	50.6	4.1
Services	153.3	12.5
Government	214.1	17.4
Total	1,227.0	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 27.3

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES *

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	21.5	.8	76.3	95.4	2.3	3.8
Contract construction	18.1	.3	81.4	98.0	.5	1.7
Apparel and related products	6.5	1.8	92.3	91.7	1.2	6.4
Machinery nonelectrical	24.5	1.4	74.3	93.7	1.2	4.9
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	16.9	1.6	81.0	91.1	2.1	7.3
Transportation equipment	17.5	2.1	80.8	87.8	1.7	10.1
Motor freight transport and storage	23.7	.3	74.5	93.7	1.8	6.0
Retail general merchandise	76.7	20.5	13.2	30.0	10.1	49.4
Insurance	94.9	54.1	2.3	3.2	2.8	42.6
Medical and other health services	53.7	10.1	8.0	10.4	38.3	79.4

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

TEXAS

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment*

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	4,475,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	121,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	2.9

Population and Labor Force Projections**

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	19.9
nonwhite	19.4
Total labor force	24.3
nonwhite	25.7
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	18.3
nonwhite	22.8
Total labor force	21.1
nonwhite	26.7

State Population

Estimated resident population, 1966	10,747,000

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	1,309,000	12.4
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		8.7

Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	2,970,300
Urban	1,981,400
Rural non-farm	730,100
Farm	258,800

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-28,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+1.7

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

Total number of adults over 25 years old	5,031,000

	Number	Percent
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	672,200	13.4
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	1,514,000	30.1
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	588,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	138,800	23.6
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	286,098	48.7

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

TEXAS
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	258,691
Distributive occupations	38,042
Health occupations	6,772
Home economics	174,299
Office occupations	15,569
Technical occupations	18,170
Trades and industry	52,015
Total	563,558

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	8,100
Percent nonwhite	36.6
On-the-job training	3,500
Percent nonwhite	23.6
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	9.6

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	105.1	3.1
Contract construction	209.7	6.2
Manufacturing	694.2	20.5
Transportation and public utilities	246.9	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	788.0	23.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	170.5	5.0
Services	534.9	15.8
Government	642.0	18.9
Total	3,391.3	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 21.7

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	37.0	1.2	62.0	92.9	1.0	5.9
Contract construction	22.7	.7	76.3	97.6	1.1	1.7
Apparel and related products	9.8	3.3	88.8	91.2	1.5	5.5
Machinery nonelectrical	34.2	2.2	64.7	91.9	1.1	5.9
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	47.6	6.8	51.0	80.7	1.4	12.5
Transportation equipment	42.6	5.2	55.3	78.8	2.2	16.1
Motor freight transport and storage	23.6	2.3	73.9	91.0	2.5	6.7
Retail general merchandise	77.9	19.3	14.2	28.0	7.9	52.8
Insurance	97.6	51.0	1.0	8.4	1.4	40.6
Medical and other health services	58.9	25.0	11.7	15.3	29.4	59.7

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

UTAH

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment*

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	461,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	19,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.7

Population and Labor Force Projections**

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	32.2
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	44.8
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	25.1
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	29.2
nonwhite	

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	1,007,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	20,000	2.0
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		16.8

Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	135,100
Urban	88,700
Rural non-farm	38,800
Farm	7,600

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	9,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	less than 500

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	419,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	11,700	2.8
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	38,000	9.0
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	7,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	1,500	21.4
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	2,428	34.7

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

UTAH
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	4,796
Distributive occupations	3,649
Health occupations	538
Home economics	18,422
Office occupations	23,124
Technical occupations	808
Trades and industry	11,658
Total	62,995

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	900
Percent nonwhite	5.4
On-the-job training	600
Percent nonwhite	1.1
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	7.9

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	11.4	3.4
Contract construction	12.2	3.7
Manufacturing	49.4	14.8
Transportation and public utilities	23.0	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade	72.0	21.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13.1	3.9
Services	51.6	15.5
Government	100.8	30.2
Total	333.5	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 16.5

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission) *

	EMPLOYEES					
OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	19.6	-	79.6	100	.8	-
Contract construction	24.2	22.2	75.4	77.8	.4	-
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	33.3	-	66.2	100	.5	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	22.3	-	77.0	100	.7	-
Retail general merchandise	77.9	19.3	14.2	28.0	7.9	52.8
Insurance	98.9	-	-	-	1.1	100
Medical and other health services	61.3	37.5	14.2	37.5	24.5	25.0

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

VERMONT

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	177,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	7,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.9

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	13.8
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	20.4
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	14.5
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	16.9
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	411,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	—	—
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		—
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	87,900	
Urban	25,000	
Rural non-farm	48,600	
Farm	14,300	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-11,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-1.6

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	213,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	8,100	3.8
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	31,000	14.6
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	less than 500	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	—	—
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	—	—

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

VERMONT
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	821
Distributive occupations	133
Health occupations	171
Home economics	3,133
Office occupations	602
Technical occupations	937
Trades and industry	3,977
Total	9,774

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	800
Percent nonwhite	0.0
On-the-job training	300
Percent nonwhite	0.5
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	15.7

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	1.1	0.8
Contract construction	8.0	5.9
Manufacturing	43.4	31.8
Transportation and public utilities	7.4	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade	25.2	18.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.8	3.5
Services	23.8	17.4
Government	23.0	16.8
Total	136.5	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 21.4

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)*

EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	33.6	75.0	61.3	25.0	5.0	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	20.2	1.0	78.6	95.5	1.2	3.5
Retail general merchandise	86.3	100	7.1	-	6.6	-
Insurance	95.1	-	1.3	-	3.6	-
Medical and other health services	62.3	85.7	6.7	-	30.9	14.3

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

VIRGINIA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment*

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	1,900,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	47,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	2.8

Population and Labor Force Projections**

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	21.2
nonwhite	17.9
Total labor force	24.8
nonwhite	21.6
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	17.4
nonwhite	18.7
Total labor force	18.3
nonwhite	20.7

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	4,465,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	874,000	19.8
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		5.9
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	1,164,000	
Urban	449,900	
Rural non-farm	541,300	
Farm	172,800	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+68,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	+3.0

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	2,083,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	273,500	13.1
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	756,000	36.3
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	396,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	116,600	29.4
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	239,921	60.6

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over. Nonwhite population and labor force are for male, 14 and over.

VIRGINIA
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	24,296
Distributive occupations	32,011
Health occupations	2,368
Home economics	56,183
Office occupations	45,988
Technical occupations	2,904
Trades and industry	33,613
Total	197,363

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	1,800
Percent nonwhite	26.2
On-the-job training	1,000
Percent nonwhite	39.3
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	6.0

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968
(in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	15.4	1.1
Contract construction	87.9	6.5
Manufacturing	351.5	25.8
Transportation and public utilities	93.1	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade	276.1	20.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	60.6	4.5
Services	191.5	14.1
Government	285.4	21.0
Total	1,361.5	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66	24.1

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

	EMPLOYEES*					
OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	18.9	.6	80.4	97.3	.7	2.1
Contract construction	18.1	1.2	80.5	96.5	1.4	2.3
Apparel and related products	8.4	1.3	89.5	92.5	2.1	6.3
Machinery nonelectrical	34.9	15.2	63.3	70.5	1.7	14.3
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	43.3	15.7	55.7	75.2	1.1	9.2
Transportation equipment	27.9	3.4	70.2	93.1	1.9	3.5
Motor freight transport and storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail general merchandise	79.8	31.2	11.3	31.6	8.9	37.2
Insurance	98.3	72.8	.5	4.2	1.2	22.9
Medical and other health services	57.1	16.7	7.3	10.7	35.6	72.6

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

WASHINGTON

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	1,339,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	55,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.2

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	14.9
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	20.7
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	17.1
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	19.2
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	3,040,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	133,000	4.5
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		31.3
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	396,900	
Urban	243,600	
Rural non-farm	129,400	
Farm	23,900	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+106,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-0.6

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	1,577,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	53,800	3.4
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	185,000	11.7
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	49,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	5,800	11.8
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	12,614	25.7

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

WASHINGTON
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)

Agriculture	11,033
Distributive occupations	8,353
Health occupations	2,430
Home economics	66,210
Office occupations	32,995
Technical occupations	14,072
Trades and industry	74,974
Total	210,067

Manpower Development and Training Programs

Institutional training	3,000
Percent nonwhite	24.9
On-the-job training	800
Percent nonwhite	15.4
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	6.9

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	1.6	0.2
Contract construction	50.0	4.7
Manufacturing	276.4	26.0
Transportation and public utilities	69.3	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade	229.4	21.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	53.3	5.0
Services	153.1	14.4
Government	231.2	21.7
Total	1,064.3	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 20.6

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission) *

EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negr
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	30.5	2.7	69.2	94.6	.3	2.7
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	28.5	5.6	70.7	61.1	.8	33.3
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	44.0	35.0	55.7	65.0	.3	.0
Transportation equipment	48.9	15.8	50.2	82.5	.9	1.7
Motor freight transport and storage	26.6	-	72.3	-	1.1	-
Retail general merchandise	77.7	46.6	13.5	13.9	8.9	39.5
Insurance	98.6	90.7	.7	2.3	.7	7.0
Medical and other health services	62.7	28.3	5.5	14.5	31.8	57.2

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

WEST VIRGINIA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment*

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	661,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	40,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	6.4

Population and Labor Force Projections**

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	2.0
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	13.2
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	5.4
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	9.2
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	1,809,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	—	—
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		—
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	636,800	
Urban	147,500	
Rural non-farm	441,400	
Farm	47,900	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-350,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-8.8

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	1,000,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	109,800	11.0
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	305,000	30.5
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	46,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	10,800	23.5
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	20,531	44.6

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

WEST VIRGINIA
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	5,175
Agriculture	768
Distributive occupations	462
Health occupations	17,834
Home economics	13,358
Office occupations	1,364
Technical occupations	10,873
Trades and industry	49,834
Total	

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	900
Percent nonwhite	7.6
On-the-job training	1,600
Percent nonwhite	5.5
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	6.3

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	47.2	9.4
Contract construction	24.2	4.8
Manufacturing	130.8	25.9
Transportation and public utilities	41.0	8.1
Wholesale and retail trade	89.3	17.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14.6	2.9
Services	63.6	12.6
Government	94.1	18.6
Total	504.8	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 9.9

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)*

EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	15.0	.6	84.4	97.0	.6	2.4
Contract construction	29.2	-	70.1	87.1	.6	12.9
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	29.9	6.5	68.5	77.4	1.6	16.1
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	13.2	12.5	84.8	80.0	2.0	7.5
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	19.4	5.0	79.7	90.0	.9	5.0
Retail general merchandise	83.8	44.3	7.1	11.2	9.1	44.6
Insurance	99.3	56.3	-	-	.7	43.8
Medical and other health services	48.8	9.2	9.9	12.3	41.3	78.5

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

WISCONSIN

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	1,785,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	65,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	3.6

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	12.4
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	18.0
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	16.7
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	19.0
nonwhite	—

State Population

Estimated resident population, 1966	4,167,000	
	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	165,000	4.0
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		77.7
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	607,000	
Urban	275,000	
Rural non-farm	189,700	
Farm	142,300	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	-42,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-2.8

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

Total number of adults over 25 years old	2,175,000	
	Number	Percent
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	115,000	5.3
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	387,000	17.8
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	40,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	4,900	12.2
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	12,928	32.3

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*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

WISCONSIN
MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	25,581
Distributive occupations	6,180
Health occupations	3,340
Home economics	35,637
Office occupations	28,472
Technical occupations	3,913
Trades and industry	47,018
Total	150,141

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	3,500
Percent nonwhite	31.9
On-the-job training	2,600
Percent nonwhite	7.6
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	9.4

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	2.5	0.2
Contract construction	59.2	4.1
Manufacturing	497.2	34.5
Transportation and public utilities	76.6	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade	302.9	21.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	56.7	3.9
Services	204.9	14.2
Government	242.6	16.8
Total	1,442.5	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 18.2

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	16.7	-	83.0	-	.3	-
Contract construction	14.6	.4	84.7	97.4	.7	2.2
Apparel and related products	12.7	4.1	85.9	93.6	1.4	2.3
Machinery nonelectrical	32.6	2.4	65.8	95.2	1.6	2.4
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	34.6	8.2	63.7	89.6	1.6	2.2
Transportation equipment	19.9	2.4	76.6	95.3	3.5	2.2
Motor freight transport and storage	23.7	7.5	74.9	87.5	1.4	5.0
Retail general merchandise	79.2	36.3	13.4	34.0	7.4	29.7
Insurance	97.5	90.6	.4	.8	2.1	8.7
Medical and other health services	49.5	16.7	11.0	9.6	39.6	73.6

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

WYOMING

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Unemployment *

Projected labor force in the State, 1970	156,000
Unemployed in the State, 1967	5,000
Unemployment rate for the State, 1967	4.0

Population and Labor Force Projections **

1. 1960-70 percent change	
Total population	15.4
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	21.9
nonwhite	—
2. 1970-80 percent change	
Total population	18.2
nonwhite	—
Total labor force	18.6
nonwhite	—

State Population

	Number	Percent of State Total
Estimated resident population, 1966	319,000	
Estimated nonwhite population, 1965	—	—
Percent change nonwhite population, 1960-65		—
Total number poor (sliding scale poverty index, 1960 census)	51,300	
Urban	24,600	
Rural non-farm	18,200	
Farm	8,500	

Migration to and from the State

Projected net migration, 1965-1985	+1,000
Net migration rate, 1960-1966	-12.7

Educational Attainment (1960 census)

	Number	Percent
Total number of adults over 25 years old	174,000	
Adults with less than 5 years of school completed	6,300	3.6
Adults with less than 8 years of school completed	20,000	11.6
Nonwhite adults over 25 years old	3,000	
Nonwhite adults with less than 5 years of school completed	300	10.0
Nonwhite adults with less than 8 years of school completed	834	27.8

*Data on unemployment are based on preliminary 11-month average.

**Total population and labor force are for both sexes, 16 and over.

WYOMING

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS
FY 1967

Enrollments

Vocational Education Grants (all Acts)	
Agriculture	1,810
Distributive occupations	248
Health occupations	22
Home economics	4,621
Office occupations	1,390
Technical occupations	51
Trades and industry	1,508
Total	9,650

Manpower Development and Training Programs	
Institutional training	300
Percent nonwhite	8.7
On-the-job training	less than 50
Percent nonwhite	—
MDT enrollees as a percent of unemployed in the State	6.0

EMPLOYMENT

Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, April 1968 (in thousands)

	Number	Percent
Mining	9.3	9.6
Contract construction	6.1	6.3
Manufacturing	6.5	6.7
Transportation and public utilities	9.8	10.2
Wholesale and retail trade	20.3	21.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.5	3.6
Services	12.4	12.8
Government	28.6	29.6
Total	96.5	

Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1961-66 ---------- 1.4

Occupational distribution of employees, 1967
(provided by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission)

EMPLOYEES*

OCCUPATION	White Collar		Blue Collar		Service	
	All	Negro	All	Negro	All	Negro
Mining	23.9	0	74.2	100	1.9	0
Contract construction	19.6	-	76.9	66.7	3.5	33.3
Apparel and related products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery nonelectrical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor freight transport and storage	25.3	-	74.1	100	-	.6
Retail general merchandise	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	99.6	-	-	-	.4	-
Medical and other health services	40.3	-	6.8	-	52.9	100

*Figures for all employees and for Negro employees may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding of numbers.

GPO 868-619